HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,004—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th Oct.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10003	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5293	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leiga	28th "

The [illegible] marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	8,539	Fiscbi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,559	G. Guionnet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	8,376	Chevalier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID, DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 490	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	24th Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

BOOKED free of charge for Commission, from Bombay, Calcutta Karachi and Colombo, to London, Liverpool, China, Japan, America and other Ports by the following lines:—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL.
BRITISH INDIA.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.
ANCHOR LINE.
RUBATTINO.
ELLERMAN (including) CITY AND HALL LINES.
ORIENT-PACIFIC.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
INDO-CHINA AND APCAR.
PACIFIC MAIL.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL.
CANADIAN PACIFIC.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tickets Issued and Berths Reserved to Calcutta by the Bengal Nagpur Railway for which we are Agent.

Hand-Books and Sailing Lists free on application to

WILLIAM WATSON CO.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.

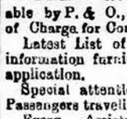
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22rd October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet the Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description receive for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Bailli & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	26th Oct. 1903.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	7,180	8th Nov. 1903.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	14th Dec. 1903.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passage before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages painted by [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MANILA ROPES! MANILA ROPES!!

MANUFACTURED OF THE FINEST MANILA HEMP
BY
MESSRS. HARTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA.

LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10- b. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT.

POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO

MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
[illegible]RS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

IN AID OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL CHILDREN'S X'MAS TREE FUND.

The Band of the North Stafford Regiment will play on the occasion.

Admission Rs. 1. Reserved Tables As. 8, at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 31st June, 1903, are available for SALE with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 3 per copy.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
P. W. Dept., Railways.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between ALEXANDER FLETCHER FERGUSON and PATRICK GEORGE IRVINE, carrying on business as Chartered Accountants at Bombay under the style or firm of FERGUSON & IRVINE was THIS DAY been DISSOLVED. Mr. IRVINE will not return to Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1903.

FERGUSON & IRVINE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALEXANDER FLETCHER FERGUSON, Chartered Accountant, Bombay, has from THIS DAY taken into Partnership WILLIAM TURNER GREEN, Chartered Accountant, and the business of the late Chartered Accountants formerly carried on by Messrs. FERGUSON & IRVINE will be carried on by them at No. 13, SIKHARA'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, under the style or firm of "A. F. FERGUSON & Co."—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1903.

A. F. FERGUSON.
W. TURNER GREEN.

THE GOVERNMENT of MADRAS notify that the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS has been TRANSFERRED to the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS, to whom in future all communications should be addressed.

(Signed.) A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to the Government.

NOTICE

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It contains Drawing Room 28×22, Dining Room 28×19 5 large and 4 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 4 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Cook Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

The House has just been put into a thorough state of repair.

PRICE—Rs. 40,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to
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"EVEREST" a desirable, commodious RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 2 acres 779 sqr. yds. and containing:—

Large Drawing Room	44×26 feet
Dining Room	31×21 "
Library	31×21 "
1 Bed Room	31×26 "
4 Bed Rooms	25×21 "

with 4 small Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C. S. Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide encloses 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

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Dholpur State, Dholpur.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victor a Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for the supply of:—

1,300 TONS OF MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

500 Tons to be delivered by first week in November, 1903, and delivery of the balance, 1,000 tons to commence 15th November, 1903, and be completed by January, 1904.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Extensive Premises, Parel, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the supply.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipments showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th October, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for the supply of:—

183 Tons	Boards Teak Wagon	Bottom,
170 Tons	ditto	Roof,
78 tons	ditto	Lining.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th October, 1903.

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4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,

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NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1903, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1903.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th October to 31st October, 1903, both days inclusive.

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ONE WEEK MORE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903,

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen; Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cottons, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

NEW STOCK having not arrived the SALE is EXTENDED till the end of the month.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MOTABHOY MAHOMEDALLI, late of Surat Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant Merchant.....Deceased.

IBRAHIM MOTABHOY, of Surat Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, at present residing at Bhoiwari Mohola without the Fort of Bombay, a son of the above-named deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby called to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 13th day of October, 1903.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY, & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company, held at its registered office, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, at 4-30 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1902, at Rs. 25 per each Original share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 6-10 per each B. & C. Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, was declared and made payable on and after the 20th October, 1903, on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names were on the Register on the 10th October, 1903.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZI,
Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WHAT IS THIS?
ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT?

That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs 5,000

TO THE PURCHASERS OF A PURE SILVER PENCIL,
Rs. 2-8
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN,
Rs. 2,
PURE SILVER TRINKET RING,
Re. 1-8.
SET OF STUDS OR GENT'S CHAIN,
Rs. 1-8.
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8.
ENGLISH PADANKEEN TIME-PIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7-8.

UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost up to the 5th DECEMBER, 1903, and the DRAWING will be held on the 12th DECEMBER, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of the Public.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRIZES.

				Rs
1 Prize	Cash			1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch			500
1 Do.	Cash			300
20 Prizes		Rs.	20 each...	400
100 Do.	"	"	10 " ...	1,000
200 Do.	"	"	5 " ...	1,000
200 Do.	"	"	4 " ...	800
523 Prizes...			Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Outstation Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V. P. system.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague-Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHEWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 8	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 4	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 3 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Ward Robes, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We pack all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.
Dept. R.
St. Bryan Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a record maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period as

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.....£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada.
Managing Director: J. F. JUNKIN, Esq.

Business in force over 10,00,00,000 Rupees.
Security to Policy Holders, 1,60,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Restrictionless Policy Contract with Automatic Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to Investors.

H. HERBERT HORSEY,
General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.

F. E. MEWS,
Head Office Special Representative.

Messrs. S. D. KHOTE & Co.,
Resident Agents.

For rates and further particulars apply to Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRADE

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms—disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's health and ruin of his purse. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the direful after consequences arising from early error, excess, resident in hot climates, &c. It prevents the distressing pain often resulting from a weak stomach, restores strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per packege, of all the principal Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. In ordering, the curious should state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of Napoleon's signature, and appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to each genuine box, by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, without which it is a forgery.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 15, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 23, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 1s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of case-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending SWAIN'S OOMOO TONIC for DANDRUFF and Grey Hair. Sold by Perfumers, Rs. 8.—MADAN, SONS & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin
Allahabad, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Karachi, Rangoon, Nowera Eliya, Mauritius
Aden, Aden.
Jammu Point.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 5000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
ST. SWITHIN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak) Singapore, Kwala Lumpor Rangoon, Batavia, Soerabaya, Manila Cebu, (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mykee, Hong-kong and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 42,90,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for fixed periods:
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 10,00,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 10,00,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 6,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$ 10,00,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CAPTL. MEYRIC, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR THORNE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.,
A. M. TOWNSEND,
Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
CANTON,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI,
FOOCHOW,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
HAIPHONG,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
HAMBURG,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

SUB-AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if such balance Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS OSAM,
Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2¾ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo, Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

ALSO

ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined
INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON,

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£87 7-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	97	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£87 7-8	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 3-8	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27 7-8	= + 5-16
Spot in New York	61 3-8	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= — 1
Berlin "	20·41 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
" " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
"	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
"	4 3-8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-8 pr ct	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 3,60,000 at 1s. 4d.

Metals.—Copper Braziers £66·10
Yellow metal 6d.
Tin Plates 10s. 0d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5·0·0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10·17·6.
Basic Steel Bar £5·5·0.
Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 4 1-2d. nominal.
Wheat—White Karachi 29. Oct.-Nov. Antwerp Buyers.
Do. Red Karachi 28 1-4s. Oct.-Nov. Antwerp Buyers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Gujerat 34 1-2. Oct.-Nov Sellers. Tone quiet.
Do. Yellow Cawnpor 34 1-4. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Do. Brown 32 1-8. Oct.-Nov. Business done. Tone quiet.
Linseed Bold 33 1-2s. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 5·72 — 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Arrivals closed firm.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·27	5·32	5·30	5·28
+2	+1	+2	+1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5·28	5·28	5·28	5·28
+1	+1	+2	+2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port..... 45,000 bales.
Do. last year..... 45,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 11,000 "
Do. do Continent ..... 15,000 "
Mid-Uplands ..... 10·00 unchanged
Futures, months of Dec. ..... 9·85 + 6
Do. do. March ..... 9·89 + 5

In New Orleans—
Spot..... 10 1-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Jan. ..... 9·73 + 4
Do. do. April ..... 9·91 unchanged
Tone at close ..... Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 22nd October, 1903:—

Cotton	705 bales.
Wheat	15 2/6 cwts.
Linseed	1,895 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	7,389 "
Gingellyseed	1,59 "
Poppyseed	1,725 "
Groundnuts	55 "
Castorseed	8,615 "
Rice	10, 78 "
Myrabolams	1,01 "
Cottonseed	1,470 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23.

During the past week the markets have been closed for two days for Holidays.

COTTON.—The steady rise in prices in the Home markets referred to last week has been more than maintained during the interval, and in spite of a drop of 21 points in New York Futures on Tuesday the market has recovered, and this morning's advices, as compared with last week's, give the following results:—

IN NEW YORK—

	15th Oct.	22nd Oct.	
Mid-Uplands	9·30	10.00	+20
Futures, month of Dec.	9·50	9 85	+35
" " March	9·55	9·89	+34

In ready Cotton there has been a small business passing in our market, Mills and Japan being the chief buyers. The difficulty experienced in selection from stocks is shown by the price paid for the first lot of new M. G. Bengals which was placed on the market yesterday. This, a nice lot of M. G. Hansi, fetched Rs. 200 to Rs. 203, an excellent price consisting that fine M. G. Bengals can be bought to-day, for November delivery, at Rs. 191. During the week there has been a considerable business done in New Crop for export, the "Devali" business having been much more to the fore than for some years past. Business is reported in Broach, Oomras, Bengals, and Khandiesh, and prices have advanced during the week from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. An export house is reported to have sold a line of Fully Good Bengals, 25th January delivery, during the Devali holidays. Mills have been buying quietly bur steadily, and altogether there has been a much bettei feeling in the market. More business would probably have been put through only that sellers have been less inclined to meet buyers the last day or two. The following are to-day's quotations:—

		Rs.	
Fine	M G Broach	245 33 25	Mar. &oly.
Good	" "	225	"
Fine	" Bengals	191	Nov.
Fine	"	187	Dec.
Fine	"	185	Jan.
Fine	" Scinde Punjab	190	Nov.
Fine	"	186	Dec.
Fine	"	194	Jan.
Fine	" Damangaum Poolgaum	203	Dec-Jan
"	" Khangaum Akola G.S.	217	"
"	" F.S.	204	"
"	" Oomrawatee	201	"
Fine	H G Bengals	185 6	Nov Dec
"	"	183	Dec Jan
Fully Good	"	172	25th. Jan.

LINSEED.—At the commencement of the week a good demand sprang up and the rate advanced to Rs. 6-6-6, but a decline has been since established, and we quote at the close, in a quiet but steady market, Rs. 6 5.

RAPESEED.—A fairly good demand has been maintained throughout the week, and prices were steady at about the level of last week's quotations. We close at the following rates, the market being steady:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5 7 0	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5 14 0 to 5 14 6	
Yellow Gujerat	" 5 14 0	"

POPPYSEED.—A small business has been done during the interval, and the price has declined to Rs. 6-3-6. The market is quiet and the closing price is Rs. 6-3-6.

CASTORSEED.—The market opened steady at Rs. 21-8 with a moderate business passing. We quote at the close Rs. 21-4.

WHEAT.—The markets opened firm, and rates advanced about Re. 1 per candy, with a good demand. At the close the market is steady, and we quote as under:—

Plate, 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8 per candy.
Club, No. 1	" 30 "
Hard Red	" 24 "

FREIGHTS.—The Devali holidays have rather interfered with business during the week and rates have an easier tendency. The amount of business usually put through at this time of the year was far below the average only, about 10,000 tons being booked at Devali.

For ready we quote:—

Antwerp	12s. 3d.
Dunkirk	12s. 9d.
Havre	12s. 9d.
Genoa	12s. 6d.
Marseilles	11s. 6d.
Liverpool	13s.
Hamburg	12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.

For November 12s. 9d. A large line was done for December open ports at 13s, January to May 14s. A Bates Line steamer is said to have been berthed for Antwerp at 13s. 6d. with 3,000 tons for January, but refuse to go on at this rate. Owners still continue firm in their ideas for next year's tonnage. The only charter reported this week is s. s. Meteor for two Mediterranean or two Adriatic ports, November-December loading, at 12s. 3d.

EXCHANGE.—The market has practically been closed since our last report, except on Monday, and it reopened on Thursday, and will not close again for many weeks.

There has been business doing in export bills principally for December and January delivery. The weather has cleared up, and a steady volume of business may be expected, but at present it runs on one line, viz: Exports, the demand for remittances from India being most limited. The old Devali "lucky days" seem to have vanished, and although piece-goods dealers must have had a good year the demand for remittances in any position is trifling. Government, most illadvisedly we think, gave Council Bills on Wednesday at 1s. 3 31-32d., and tried to amend their mistake by cutting down the amount for next week to 40 lakhs. Considering their strong position, they should have held for 1s. 4d. and they would have got it. Then the Bank of Bengal made up for its "plus" of 84 lakhs last week by a "minus" of 100 lakhs to-day. Still they have 500 lakhs in Calcutta and 380 lakhs in Bombay to go on with.

Exchange closes steady, especially for 1904.

The following changes occur in the Bank of Bombay Weekly Statement of the 17th October, as compared with the statement of the 10th October:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Public Deposits	1,92 674 Increase.
Other Deposits	28,04,299 Increase.
Sundries	22,880 Increase.
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	18,339 Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	4,57,668 Decrease.
Credits on Securities	2,30,000 Increase.
Loans do.	7,90,010 Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased	12 23,944 Increase.
Balance with other Banks	35,429 Increase.
Sundries	755 Increase.
Cash	12,01,001 Increase

The Bank of Bengal weekly Cash Balance is one crore down, and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate is unaltered at 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash Balance is 2 1/4 lakhs up, and the rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent per annum.

Cash Balances of the Presidency Banks:—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	3,50,52,180
Bank of Bengal	5,00,02 283
Bank of Madras	2,19,50 0 0

The mail of the 9th October brings £170,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	37,20,000
Bombay	"	12,80,000
Madras	"	
	Rs.	50,00,000

The mail of the 16th October brings £130,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,80,000
Bombay	"	21,40,000
Madras	"	
	Rs.	52,20,000

The mail of the 23rd October brings £180,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	36,10,000
Bombay	"	18,60,000
Madras	"	2,60,000
	Rs.	57,30,000

At the weekly allotments of Council Bills on Wednesday last the whole 50 lakhs were given at 1s. 31-32d. The minimum rate received 13 per cent. No Telegraphic Transfers were allotted. Extra allotments of 3·30 lakhs on Bombay and 4 lakhs on Calcutta were given at 1s. 4d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—When writing last week we gave it as our opinion that the market was weak at our quoted rates, They remained unaltered on Saturday and were a little easier on Monday when we closed for two days for the Dewali Holidays. On the resumption of business on Thursday the market was surprised to learn that the Bank of Bengal Cash Balance was down one crore and the result was that rates at once fell about 3-8 per cent. The lowest point touched was 98 3-8 for settlement, but at the close quotations have recovered 1-16, and we close steady at 98 1-2 cash and 98 7-16 for settlement. Port Trust and other similar bonds are steady and without change in quotation,

		Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	...	1923	1031-2
4 per cent " "	...	1930	104
4 per cent " "	...	1932	104
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	...	1931	103
4 per cent " "	...	1940	103 1-2
5 per cent " "	...	Tansa	119 1-2
5 per cent " "	...	Sanitary	117 1-2
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	...	1939	101
4 per cent " "	...	1962	10

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	71·14
Do, do. 1st Settlement	"	71·14
Do, do. 2nd do.	"	71·12
English Bar Gold, ready	"	24·0·9

PIECE GOODS.—There has not been much doing during the Diwali week. The "moorat" sales have been rather few and far between in the Bazar, and firms also have not been able to do much. A few lines in GREYS and WHITES are reported to have been done for forward deliveries, but very little business has been done by firms in the shape ready sales. Prices in WHITES have been riased by about 1-2 anna per piece but in GREYS they have gone down by 1 to 2 annas with a tendency for a further fall. DYED GOODS and PRINTS are fairly enquired for and prices are well maintained.

YARNS.—During the past week the yarn market has been active at advancing rates. Sales of fully 15,000 bales are reported and prices are firm at 1s. 8d. advance. Hongkong and Shanghai Markets are also firm in sympathy with this market and a good offtake is reported.

METALS.—In COPPER and YELLOW METAL the market is steady, but a very small business was done during the Devali, as dealers were not willing to operate for distant shipments. In IRON and STEEL the market is also steady, and business has been done, but at very low rates, in G. C. Sheets, Hoops, Belgian and Basic steel bars, and rods and sheets. SPELTER is very quiet. A small business has been done in QUICKSILVER and PIG LEAD and the market is steady.

COALS.—Market continues quiet. Sale of a small lot of Seebpore this year is reported at Rs. 11-4, and a moderate business has been done in Jardine Navigation, January to March, at Rs. 10-8.

CARDIFF COAL.—Sellers price for January to April is quoted at Rs. 18.

SHARES.—The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,275 and closed quiet at this rate and Commercials at Rs 40. In Press shares Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 587½, New Berars at Rs. 560, and New Indians at Rs. 155. Volkarts are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,005, Harvey and Sabapathy have improved to Rs. 640, ex-dividend, and Munmar Press have improved to Rs. 240 In miscellaneous list Bombay Telephones are quiet at Rs 23 3-4, Port Cannings at Rs 427½ Bombay Burmahs unchanged at Rs. 6,800, Bombay Flours are in demand at Rs. 885. Treachers have declined to Rs. 585 and Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 152. In Mill shares Centrals are quiet at Rs. 1740 cum dividend, Svadeshis have advanced to Rs. 910 ex-dividend. Standards are unchanged at Rs. 345, Davids have changed hands at and about Rs 265, Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 415, cum-dividend, New Great Eastern S. and W. Company's shares have improved to Rs. 120, Jamsheds have changed hands at Rs 100, Manekjee Petits are quiet at and about Rs. 2,330 ex-dividend; Morarjis are quiet at Rs. 1,710 ex-dividend, Sholapurs at Rs. 1,845, ex-dividend, Chinas at Rs 670, Curimbhais have changed hands at and about Rs 760, City of Bombay are in demand at Rs 7.0. Southern Maratha have improved to Rs. 130, Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 362½. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are weak at Rs. 422½, Ahmedabad Prantej are in demand at Rs 487½. The rest of the Companies are unchanged at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE—Tone steadier.

Bank T.T.	...	1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	...	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	...	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	...	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	...	188
Japan 30 do do	...	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 98 8
2nd Settlement ... ... " 98 6

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do,	20th Aug.	3 do
Bank of Bengal do,	23rd Aug.	3 do
Bank of Madras do,	23rd July	4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Linseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	6	5	0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs.	5	7	0 per cwt
Yellow Cawnpore "	"	5	14	6 " "
Yellow Gujerat "	"	5	14	0 " "
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready...	6	3	6	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready...	21	4	0	
WHEAT.—Tone steady.				
Plate 91 per cent	Rs.	30-8	per cwt	
Club No. 1	"	30-0	" "	
Hard Red	"	24-0	" "	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales.
Exports ..... 6,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·34	5·29	5·28	5·25
—3	—4	—4	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June
5·25	5·25	5·25	5·25
—3	—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The market continues firm, with a fair business doing in New Crop. Closing rates for Suttas are Rs 225-26 for Good Broach and Rs 172 for Fully Good Bengals.

COTTON STATISTICS.	Bales
Receipts for the week.....	4,370
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd October ...	10,817
Shipments for the week, to Europe...	Nil
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports.....	6,917
Total.....	6,917
Shipments from 1st October to 22nd Oct.	
Europe.....	8,750
Japan.....	13,400
China.....	1,100
Coast Ports.....	1,217
Total.....	24,467
Actual in Harbour for Europe	3,000
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2,200

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.

Cotton	4,370 bales.
Wheat	98,174 cwts
Linseed	17,721 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	35,272 "
Gingellyseed	24 541 "
Poppyseed	7,404 "
Groundnuts	1,175 "
Castorseed	30,540 "
Rice	15,936 "
Myrabolams	1,911 "
Cottonseed	44,526 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggar ..... Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols..... 88 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 97
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 95 7-8
Bar Silver..... 28 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,400,970, Increase £230,000; Public Deposits £7,100 000, Increase £70,000; Other Deposits £42,930,000, Decrease £200,000; Other

IT IS NOT THE CASE

that

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has been demanded by North Country Constituencies IN ENGLAND in order to protect themselves AGAINST COMPETITION FROM US.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

CHALLENGE

FROM

THE "UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

TO MOSES BENJAMIN

of the Pitman School, Bombay.

IN consequence of MOSES BENJAMIN issuing a Circular warning the Public against being "peele(d) like Oranges," and his letter to an up-country paper, I am desirous of having a public contest for speed, legibility and reading when written by six or more of my Pupils, with six weeks' training, as against Moses Benjamin's six or more Pupils SIX MONTHS Pitman teaching, for Rs. 2,000, each party placing Rs. 1,000 in a Bank, and the winning Pupils to receive the full amount, or if it is a personal matter I will meet him for a like amount, for speed, legibility and transcription. The contest must take place within seven days, owing to my various engagements.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal.

NOTE.—For 7 days to end of October, I will enrol Pupils at the CENTRAL STUDIO for Rs. 15, payable in advance for the full course of 21 Lessons, attend the Studio all day or take lessons le surely at Pupils' convenience,

1st lesson write any word.
4th " 40 words minute.
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No books to buy.

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Do. Poona.
Do. Karachi, Sind.

No classes to attend. Pupil comes for 10 minutes at any time between 9 and 5-30 o'clock.

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WARWICK PEELE, Principal.

ADDRESS.—The Secretary, any branch as above.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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CONTRACTORS,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Billah 2,412 tons Captain J Yess will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyds S N Co's Steamer China 3,845 tons Captain P Ivellich sailed yesterday for Kobe and with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kit of St. George, 2963 tons Captain J E Hicks arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hired transport Ula Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Berbera, 18th inst. with Government stores and 52 followers.

THE steamer Lahaun, 2234 tons, Captain J. S. Gardner, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta 12th October with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kaisarhais, 721 tons Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 20 cases opium 105 horses and 8 cabin and 34 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Hormuz, 993 tons, Captain F. D'Lorne, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo 46 cases opium, 166 horses, and six cabin and 38 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China per Austrian Lloyd's S. China to-day from Victoria Dock No. 8. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 on the 24th instant, at 9 30 a.m. Deck passengers should be at the new Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 6-30 a.m. to-day:—Mr. E. F. Allum, Mrs. Adison, one child Infant, Mr. G. A. Sterling and Mr. S. S. Snooker.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 105	.....	....
Do No 102	.....	....
Do No 103	.....	....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 23.

Vessel.	Com.	Dock.	Destination Date.	Agent.
H M S Hardinge	Comdr Pilford			H M
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming			A I M
Plassy	4111 Houghton		Southampton 24-10	Transport
Dantesiland Sq	768 Nacoda			The Captain
Elora	1491 Furoe			M & Co
Culna	1404 Kirkham			M & Co
Shanmoor	2198 Hanlin		Cochin 1-7	S Tagboy
Bacchante	2185 Hill			M & Co
Edmond	1935 Mackinnon			T M & Co
Chastised Sq				Captain
Valetta	2974 Palmer		Shanghai	P & O Co
Ilissus	302 Picot			M & Co
Hamilton	2550 Kenwick		Japan	P & O Co
Nereo	4112 Kovovitz			W & A G & Co
Ilrea	1815 Abbott			M & Co
Java	810 Goodall			M & Co
Ballarat	2540 Simmonds		Colombo	P & O Co
Hamilton	109 Macgregor		Calcutta, &c.	M & Co
Hugli	821 Anderson			Bombay Co
Varela	294 Tindale			K N Co. Ld.
Varela	2961 Forbes			M & Co
Mutlra	2955 Seddon			M & Co
Switzerland	277 Wallace			Bombay Co
Sun Jeanette			Mauritius	M & Co
Narang	862 Morgan			Harrison & Co
Kangra	1931 Radcliffe			M & Co
Dromo	2264 Garnier			M & Co
Gia	3.26 Stone			Transport
Kapurthala	721 Bamber			M M & Co
Kit of St George	295 Hiles			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Com.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Othello	3527 Johnson	Karachi	24-10 F M & Co
Virginia	2799 McDougall	Hamburg	24-10 W & A G & Co
Hoseline	991 D'Lo Ford		24-10 F & Co
Reinosang	1319 Oswald	Zanzibar	22-10 A Strandes
Asanut	293 Neesby	Jeddah	30-10 H C Jooseb
Hilarius	1430 Sefton	Rangoon	Local M & Co
Wanadis	1332 Alexander	Antwerp	2-11 M & Co
Sounder	1073 Brebner	Mauritius	Haji S Siddick
Somali	1023 Birch	Zanzibar	10-11 A Ollis & Co
Akbar	1440 Baldwin	Jeddah	25-10 H C Jooseb

30 TONS Crane.

Ahmadi	1559 Hanson	Singapore	29-10 B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL

Mahanadi	547 Hoseim	Karachi	24-10 Shepherd & Co
Indravati	513 Mahomed	Mangalore	22-10 Do
Comali	553 Monomed	Bhownagar	22-10 Do
Satrunji	547 Ahmed	Mangalore	26-10 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

No.	Vessel.	Com.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Asia	2336 Shanklin	Liverpool	30-10	W & A G & Co
2	Rothill	2997 Dowell	Dunkirk	3-11	T M & Co
3	Dunsang	3515 Archer	Antwerp	2-11	Volkart
4	Israr	2578 Peters	Dunkirk	7-11	K N & Co
5	Peninsular	2.50 Cubitt	Aden	28-10	P & O Co
6	Granthy Hall	2356 Hann	Antwerp	4-11	M & Co
7	Imperatrix	2503 Ghezzo	Trieste	31-10	K N Co
9	City of Vienna	2979 Campbell	Karachi	26-10	K N & Co
10 & 11	Royal Dane	4139 Cuttle	Manchester	31-10	K N & Co
12	Mollavia	4625 Bergoin	Mauritius	30-10	A & C Co
13	Beckenham	2287 Raeburn	Genoa	31-10	W & A G & Co
16	Amalfi	2219 Morrison	London	31-10	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	799 Nelson	Karachi	24-10 M M & Co

MISCELLANEOUS DOCKS.

Nevasa	1945 Tyrrell	South Africa	24-10 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Labuan s	Gardner	Calcutta, Oct 12
	Jobenee s	D'Lorne	Basra, Oct 11
	Ula (Transport)	Stone	Berbera, Oct 18
23	Kapurthala s	Bamber	Basrah, Oct 15
	Kit of St George s	Hiles	Calcutta, Oct 13

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Zillah, Rees, for Calcutta, &c.
" China, Ivellich, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Secunder for Mauritius.
" Nairung, for Calcutta and Coast ports.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., S. S. Dumbea which left Bombay on 21st inst. on arrival at Marseilles on Thursday evening, the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—20 bales cotton per Fischer and Co; 520 cwt myrabolams David Sassoon and Co; 47 bales wool Rughanand Taher; 30 bales hemp P Baliapee 150 bales cotton fly F F Campbell and Co; 161 bales wool G Nanjee 11 bales wool G Gangadas; 92 bales wool Morarjee Rattonsey; 201 cwt gum D Jothanjee; 201 cwt nigerseed and 40 cwt myrabolams L Purshotam.

FOR LONDON.

Maldavia s—16 bales hemp 2,050 shell 61 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales skins Assaali Sowjee.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Asia s—125 bales cotton Wadia Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Duisburg s—900 cwt rapeseed and 230 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Redhill s—1550 cwt myrabolams Waghjee Beebee; 101 cw sum P Jethabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4000 cwt cotton seed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Rydall Hall s—12000 cwt wheat Others.

FOR HAMBURG.

Duisburg s—1091 cwt myrabolams Mojee Oomersey; 7 2-4 bags wax 44 cwt cashewnuts K B Sajan; 275 bales cotton fly and waste Ujja Jee and Co.

Virginia s—2930 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 2 bales cotton E seed Esmail 3 pots rosa oil For ces Forces Campbell and Co; 356 cwt turmeric D Javerbhoy; 605 cwt myrabolams Jetha Hatchand.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2000 cwt R seed Societa coloniale Italiana 628 cwt myrabolams Kipp; 1999 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—450 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWARP.

Granthy Hall s—13 bales aloe fibre, 67 bales hemp, 2000 cwt rapeseed and 1.2 cwt gingelly seed Tyabji and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Laas and Co; 1810 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

Wharidale s—231 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 510 cwt cottonseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GENOA

Beckenhead s—1 bale cotton fly W Wolf and Sons; 110 cwt coir yarn and 75 tons iron Societa Colomiale Italiana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Duisburg s—2201 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt castorseed J A Begbie and Co.

Maldavia s—980 cwt gingelly seed and 402 cwt mustardseed J Pachiri.

Asia s—990 cwt mowrasseed John Fachiri; 4000 cwt wheat and 2000 cwt mowrseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th October.

1. The Battalion will parade on Tuesday evening next, the 27th inst., on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p. m. Dress.—Drill Order.

2. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to members at head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. No Arms &c., will be issued to any Member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 31st instant. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

4. Extract from General Order military Department dated Simla 8th October 1903 is published for information:—No 1018 Bombay Volunteer Rifles Lieutenant Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Richard Stanford Brown, V. D. retains his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

5. The following memorandum is forwarded for information of the Corps from Head Quarters and Messrs. Cox and Kings are as follows:—No. 5649 Vol. G. Wild and No. 5650 Vol S Dobson to C Company No. 5651 F R Melling to A Company.

6. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 5294 Vol C J C Macedo, D Coy from 24th October to 31st December 1903.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 23th October.

1. The following drills will take place next week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
Monday and Wednesday—At 6-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
Tuesday at 8-15 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. As the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, inspects the Corps on the 29th instant, members of No 1 Coy, are requested to make a point of attending at least two of the above drills.

3. The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect Nos 1 and 2 Companies on Thursday next the 29th inst in the Town Hall compound at 8-45 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill Order without arms. Field service Caps and Putties to be worn.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th October.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School on Tuesday the 27th instant at 7 a.m. punctually. Dress Marching order complete.

2. The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Thursday the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903

HOTELS AND HOTELS.

THE new century is responsible for many developments, domestic, political, and scientific, old customs are quickly dying, and jealously cherished prejudices are losing their binding power. Time was when a house, were it stately and ancestral, or poor and humble, was the indispensable background of the domestic arrangements of every member of the British race, in Britain or in foreign lands. His house was his castle where his virtues and his vices found impartial shelter. Now flats and hotels usurp the privileges of the old home, and are accepted daily more and more as substitutes for the old-fashioned roof-tree. Great caravanserais no longer house only birds of passage or visitors, they are occupied as permanent residences by many families who shirk the responsibilities of a self-contained house. Here in Bombay, flats, though they offer quite as many drawbacks as advantages, are eagerly taken up; and even hotels, which the most unprejudiced and patient resident can only recommend as an awkward compromise with the housekeeping difficulty, fill fairly well during the time that Bombay is habitable. The new hotel now being opened, is on a scale hitherto untried in the Presidency, but neither it or any other in India can compare with the enormous buildings in New York devoted to housing and feeding the streams of people that lodge in them. An article in the "Pall Mall Magazine" reads more like a fairy tale than sober reality in the description it gives of the magnificence and the luxury of hotels in New York. Every requirement of the most up-to-date traveller or lodger is catered for, regardless of trouble or expense. Of course it goes in the bill, directly or indirectly, but no hotel in America would have the smallest chance of patronage if it were not provided with all the contrivances that make for a luxurious life and the absolute convenience of business men. It is hardly possible for us in India to realise the perfect organisation and system which in such establishments place within the reach of every tenant the latest appliances of civilisation. We do not exactly want sky-scrapers of twenty storeys above ground and five below, we would not know what to go with a hotel with two thousand five hundred rooms, or with the concert-halls, theatres, ball or banqueting rooms, which are their indispensable component parts. And the huge engineering and electrical plant, regulating fifteen or twenty elevators, and thousands of electric lights would be far beyond our modest dreams.

Where is our Bombay chef who can direct the culinary operations of fifty or more cooks in one establishment, or the smart attendants who intelligently carry out visitors' behests? Our Portuguese waiters amiably swarm round our hotel tables and do their grimy best, but efficient employes do not yet number one-third more than the maximum rate of guests in any of our three hotels, as they do in some magically served American hotels. Elaborate is the scale of luxury that New York has established in the last few years. Formerly its ideal was similar to the British, one family, one house, either in the town or in the suburbs, but New York expanded, and travelling from the centre to the extreme limits—to which business houses banished residences—became a service of difficulty. One or two hotels started on big lines and succeeded so wonderfully in attracting a clientèle that now such places have become so popular that enormously capitalised companies have sprung up, have built and are building huge hotels in every direction. The rich American now owns a country house, which is his home, but when his family visits the City for its season, then he takes a suite of rooms in a hotel as the most convenient arrangement. The great Waldorf Astoria is a combination of two neighbouring hotels, built by the same architect in mediæval German style, and it marked an epoch of transformation from the old-fashioned establishments that hotels had hitherto been. Besides luxurious suites of rooms for residents, and state apartments for distinguished visitors, whole floors are devoted to public rooms that can be, and are, hired every night of the season, for every imaginable type of social function. Then there is the public restaurant where outsiders and inmates meet on the common ground of such catering as few other hotels in the world can offer. The Waldorf-Astoria perhaps sees a greater number of financiers, capitalists, promoters pass through its portals to meet others on business, to carry through gigantic deals or staggering operations, or merely to entertain each other. As far as accommodation and comforts go many newer hotels will soon rival this magnificent one. The Majestic is a huge pile of six blocks, of ten storeys each, rising from a common first storey in which are the splendid public rooms. On the roof is a garden—a much appreciated innovation in American hotels—where an orchestra plays every evening while the inmates sip their coffee under the stars. The Ansonia is another, and the largest hotel in the world so far. It has 2,500 rooms, 200 miles of piping within it, each suite contains its own running icewater, and its refrigerating box, in which five minutes suffices to cool or half congeal a drink. There are 18,000 electric lights. The rent of an apartment varies from six hundred dollars a year to six thousand, and the tenant may either housekeep on his own account or depend on the hotel cuisine as he likes. This establishment has only been open for the last eight months. In its basements it will have a swimming bath with 22,000 cubic feet of water, besides Turkish and Russian baths. The new Hotel Astor is built on a system that makes it absolutely fire-proof; a steel framework of enormous strength is filled in with brick, stone, and terracotta, the whole being welded into a modern Renaissance building. All doors are connected with the main office, so that the turn of a lever can close them in case of fire, and thus shut out even the smoke. The comfort of the residents is studied in every possible way. They can lounge in an Orangerie like that at Versailles, they have a cafe, restaurant, and billiard-rooms, East Indian tea-rooms, Japanese corridors, banquet-halls and ball-rooms, a roof-garden, musicians' gallery, and even wine vaults with a "Heidelberg Tun."

There is the coming Knickerbocker another new hotel, that is to vie with the latest and most gorgeous establishments, the St. Regis, a hotel for millionaires, for which experts have been ransacking Europe for the last two years buying artistic furniture and embellishments. Birds of passage as well as permanent residents will be welcome in this hotel, but its charges are in keeping with its height (fifteen stories) and its glory. The year's rent for a single room with a bath will be three thousand dollars, about Rs. 750 a month, or £600 a year. But then the kitchen outfit alone cost 200,000 dollars, the handsome refrigerating plant 50,000—and we are told that such prices are not extravagant, but just the reverse—the plumbing-plant, silver-plated, it is true, cost 190,000 dollars, the Worcester and Minton China table-ware 75,000, and the silver outfit the same amount. Hand-work is to find favour here in preference to machinery in many departments, but when a room requires dusting, a strong suction hose-pipe is introduced which is worked by powerful machinery from the cellars and it swiftly withdraws all the dust. It would be interesting to know if it also has the power of subtracting all the light trifles often decorating private rooms. The Alma Tadema furnishings from the Marquand collection are to be a feature of one of the "royal suites" in this hotel. The Belmont, for which excavations are now proceeding in the depths of the solid rock, is to have twenty-two storeys above ground and five below. It will be 292 feet high, and will revel in as much luxury as any of the others. The Woman's Hotel Company opened in March this year, the Martha Washington, a much more modest concern. It can accommodate five hundred guests, and as the charges are moderate, it should prove a boon to the self-supporting women of New York. Which of our hotels can compare with any one of these? Where is the wealth and the vigorous energy that makes these huge luxurious palaces conspicuously successful? The gorgeous East draws yearly an increasing tale of curious visitors, but what a revelation the condition of Indian hotels must be to them. In no country in the world is such complete absence of comfort attainable, and though we pay little for it the charges are commensurate with the accommodation and food. Though we are a long-suffering race, it might not be well for us to dwell too much in imagination on the comforts that can be commanded in the hotels of a country where the almighty dollar reigns supreme. Even the Anglo-Indian worm might turn.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

THE Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1902-03 which has just been issued contains a great deal of matter of more than ordinary interest. The total number of parcels registered and unregistered rose from 2,991,304 to 3,472,338, showing an increase of 16·08 per cent. as compared with an increase in 1901-02 of 11·65 per cent. These high percentages of increase (11·65 and 16·08), the highest in respect of any class of articles in each of the two years were due to the reduction in the scale of Inland parcel postage made from the 1st July, 1901, and show that the reduction met an actual public requirement. As usual, valuable property was in many cases found in letters and other articles posted without addresses, or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the fire more important Dead Letter Offices there were found cheques, hundies, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins, and other property of the nominal value of Rs. 5,46,030. As in previous years, the money order business of the Bengal circles was far in excess of that of any other circle, and the number of orders issued and paid in the three circles comprised in the Lower Provinces was more than one-third of the total transactions for all India. The payments in Bombay, Bihar, and the United Provinces were considerably more than the issues, while the issues in Assam, Bengal, Burma, and the Central Provinces largely exceeded the payments. Telegraphic orders were more freely issued than Burma than from other parts of the country, the total remittance by telegraph from that province being 43·55 per cent. of the entire number for the whole of India. The number of complaints made by the public during the year was 28,284 against 26,731 in 1901-02—an increase which is about proportionate to the increase of postal business. The percentage of cases in which the complaints proved to be well founded was 36·9 and the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 38·09. Out of 16 consecutive complaints which were made in a newspaper in one of the Presidency towns, and which were specially investigated, only one was found to be well grounded and another related to the loss of a parcel which had occurred five years before the complaint in the new-paper. The number of complaints was also found to have been unduly raised in some cases by complaints being made with the sole object of eliciting news regarding silent relatives, and in other cases by the advice of certain professional letter and petition writers who kept or destroyed money order acknowledgements which were addressed to their clients for their illiterate clients, and thus secured additional business by being employed to write complaints regarding the supposed miscarriage of the money orders. Turning to the number of offences against the Post Office the total—392—includes 58 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 141 money order frauds, 9 Saving Bank frauds, and 76 cases of theft from mails or post offices. The defalcations and losses amounted to Rs. 34,655-15-4 as compared with Rs. 38,513-6-10 in the previous years and Rs. 31,831-4-1 in 1900-01. The offences against the post office committed by persons not belonging to the department included 13 cases of money order frauds involving a sum of Rs. 787, and 3 cases of fraudulent withdrawals from the Savings Bank of sums amounting to Rs. 415. The total amount stolen was Rs. 5,002-10-4, of which Rs 2,093-4-7 were recovered and Rs. 300 were decreed against the guarantee fund. A sum of Rs. 782 1-4 was written off as finally lost, and Rs. 1,827-4-5 remained unadjusted at the close of the year. There were 32 highway robberies, 24 of which took place in British Territory. No case during the year under report was attended with loss of life, but in 19 instances the mail carriers were more or less seriously wounded by the robbers. Accidents of various kinds occurred during the year in which the lives of postal servants were lost and mails and postal property damaged or destroyed. The mail steamer "Camora" with mails from the Madras coast ports sailed for Rangoon on the 2nd May, 1902, but was lost with all hands in the Bay of Bengal, having foundered, it is believed, in the cyclone which occurred on the 5th idem. On the 4th July the steam launch carrying the Chin mail-sank with all the mails in the Gulf of Catch. A portion of the mails were recovered, but a postal overseer and two officials of the Morvi Native State who accompanied the mails as an escort were drowned. There were six cases of loss of life on the mail line to Gilgit. During the rains two village postmen in the Punjab lost their lives on duty in attempting to cross streams which were in flood. The branch postmaster of Katihali, a post office in the Mymensingh district, was murdered and his postman was seriously wounded by dacoits who attacked the post office at night and carried off the small sum of Government money which they found in the office. These are but a few of the instances in which postal officials lost their lives in the execution of their duty.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S opposition to the opening of the Manchurian ports to the commerce of the world has excited no surprise, as Reuter tells us. That is because there is in it nothing new. He had opposed the idea consistently throughout the negotiations. By keeping the ports closed against us Russia would retain the utmost control of Manchuria though the long deferred withdrawal really took place. As a Peking correspondent puts it, according to former agreement Russia should have cleared out of Manchuria at least eight months ago, and now she proposes to carry out that agreement only by the granting of new conditions on the part of China. Russia proposes to control the quarantine regulations for Newchwang and other points. This puts a great power in her hands, and rules can be made which will greatly hamper trade and the rights of other nationalities. Although Russia can do this much better than the Chinese can, it should be done in a way that does not interfere with equal rights for other nations, and other besides Japan have a right and every reason to protest. The Chinese Government hesitate to grant Russian demands on the ground that it cannot negotiate until Russian troops have evacuated Manchuria in accordance with the terms of the existing convention. Prince Ching may abandon this position; no doubt he would have done a month ago, but for the protestations of the Japanese and United States Ministers. Regarding the demand of Russia to place troops along the Sungari river, we are asked to believe that the granted, she will withdraw her troops from Kirin and Tsitsihao within a year. But writes a Peking correspondent when we see the windings and tremendous length of the Sungari river we can easily see that having control of that river gives Russia a practical control of Manchuria. This river reaches down to the headwaters of the Yalu river, and Russia would have a line of troops all the way from the coast to her own possessions. This would give her practically the control of Manchuria. "The marvel is the readiness of certain of the highest officials in Peking to give credence to these proposals. The proposition is so distinctly in Russia's favour that it would seem that every loyal Chinese would oppose it with tooth and nail." We do not imagine Japan will be overawed by Russia's threat. She is much better prepared both as regards commissariat and munition of war than is generally imagined, and if China would save herself from general dismemberment she would do well to throw in her lot with Japan. War may even yet be averted though the action of M. Lessar is distinctly provocative, though it goes no further than that of the Japanese Minister, Mr. Uchida, a month ago. Meantime the "Novoe Krai," Admiral Alexeieff's organ, which has been several times quoted of late, is busy advocating an Anglo-Russian rapprochement—no an alliance—with the object of "joint action in the Far East and the good of the world in general."

IMMIGRATION INTO SOUTH AFRICA.

THE serious industrial crisis which is now being experienced in South Africa will serve as a check to the wholesale immigration of poor Europeans into that country. It is a strange fact that when once a man has made up his mind to emigrate, nothing that can be said to him with a view to demonstrating the folly of his undertaking will ever influence him. The emigrant will fly to certain ruin or probable death with a cheerful countenance, and the only thing which will show him his mistake is personal experience. This has been the case in South Africa. Government, commercial bodies, and agriculturists have cried out against the influx of whites into the country, but the same mad process has proceeded without abatement, and nothing but personal observation at the Cape has been able to teach the emigrant that his presence there is undesirable for himself and also a serious menace to the prosperity of the country. The worst feature of the present problem has been its effect upon the labour market. This is now very much overstocked as indeed it has been for a long time past and it is all the more annoying to those who have the welfare of the new country at heart, because when affairs began to assume a more peaceful aspect at the Cape, and immigration commenced, it was plainly stated that immigrants must not expect the slightest degree of success unless they had some command of capital. The Colonial Government has already adopted relief measures, but side by side with this the suffering classes are crying out for retrenchment. It is perfectly obvious that anything that can be done to relieve the present situation will involve the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, and it is just as clear that those who will benefit most directly by this expenditure will be those who are now demanding that the Government at the Cape should economise. It is an attitude which on the face of it is hardly reasonable, and it is to be hoped, seeing that the evil has been done, and that it must be remedied, that Government will not be hampered in this manner. The situation was foreseen, and Government made a commendable effort to prevent it. In this instance then the credit which is their due should be accorded to them. The labour difficulty will be a serious problem at the Cape for a long time to come, and we imagine although the importation of labour is obviously necessary—that the question of the white labouring population should be first considered.

WE REGRET to hear that the Viceroy is unwell and is confined to his room.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Simla is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at noon on Monday next.

IT is notified that the arrival of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, at Bombay, on 26th instant, will be public.

MR. F. S. LELY, Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay, joins the Viceroy's Council on the conclusion of his leave in Kashmir. Mr. Lely, says the "Pioneer," was invited some time ago to join the Council, but being on the point of retirement he asked permision to decline. He has now been asked to reconsider his decision and has consented to act until the conclusion of his period of service.

IT is reported from home that Dr. Grierson has resigned the Indian Civil Service. His linguistic survey of India, on which he has been engaged for the last few years, is practically completed.

A HUGE fraud has been practised upon one of the uzvid Zemindars residing at Sanivaraopeta Rajahmundry. A Mahomedan of Ellore, who was

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIAN NOTE TO CHINA.

THE OPENING OF MANCHURIAN PORTS.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it is reported from Peking that M. Lessar has addressed a Note to Prince Ching declaring that Japan's interference in Manchuria will compel Russia to adopt final measures and threatening China with penalties if she sides with Japan.

This step while negotiations are pending has caused alarm at Tokio, and precautionary preparations are proceeding apace.

Reuter (Peking) says Admiral Alexeieff's opposition to the opening of Manchurian ports has not excited surprise. Russia's latest proposals to China embodying Admiral Alexeieff's policy stipulate that such concessions be given to Russia alone.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The "Standard's" Tientsin correspondent stated that three gunboats, British, Russian, and American, at Niuchwang are preparing to go into winter quarters.

Similar preparations were being made by some Japanese gunboats, but were stopped by a telegram from Tokio.

For the last few weeks quite a large number of Russian torpedo boats and destroyers have passed down the English Channel from the Baltic outward bound to Port Arthur.

Yesterday four destroyers left Brest for Port Arthur and two torpedoes for the Mediterranean.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S RESIGNATION.

SPEECH AT EALING.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Ealing, said his resignation had terminated his official life.

He was willing to make a sacrifice to obtain a closer union with the colonies, but not to support any crude scheme simply because it was labelled Imperialism on the outside.

He was, he said, tired of office, and was jaded, and had more than once before suggested he should retire.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

CANADA'S PROTEST.

The correspondence placed on the table of the Dominion House of Commons shows that Canada vigorously protested against the American arbitrators in the Alaska arbitration as not being impartial jurists of repute as stipulated in the Treaty. Canada subsequently complained and the Treaty was ratified while the protest remained unanswered by the Colonial Office.

RAILWAY TO THE PERSIAN BORDER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The construction of the earthworks of the railway from Evran to Julfa on the Persian border has begun.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

A RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA.

The Revolutionary Committee is advising the Bulgarian inhabitants of Macedonia to become Catholics in order to escape persecution. Meanwhile the active Catholic propaganda is expected to convert many.

The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors have presented to the Porte the Notes mentioned on the 4th and 5th instant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 23.

Special cablegrams to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" state:—A great sensation has been caused in the United States by the disappearance of a Philadelphian millionaire, named Wentz, who has been missing for seven days in the mountains of Virginia. A thousand men are out-searching for him. It is believed that he has been kidnapped and is being held for ransom by a band who have organised a scheme for dispoiling the wealthy.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Sir Edward Grey advocates the institution of an Imperial Council, consisting of representatives chosen from the Cabinets of the Colonies and India, with the object of counteracting the growing tendency to allow Imperial affairs to become party questions.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S TOUR.

A VISIT TO SATARA.

MAHABLESHWAR, OCTOBER 23.

His Excellency Sir James Monteath, replying to an address by the Satara Municipality, said Government recognized that the Municipality had suffered exceptionally from plague, and that it was not desirable to allow the town to fall into an insanitary state for want of means, which either were or could reasonably be made available. Special credit was due to Messrs. Pathak, Kale, and Thatte for the work they had done. Official interference in municipal administration was rare in Satara, and if a general wish was expressed for an extension of local self-government by the election of an unofficial President the request would be considered. His Excellency advised those present to do their utmost to secure the general adoption of such plague measures as had been proved efficacious, and specified inoculation as one of them. As regards technical and agricultural training, primary education must come first. At present steps are being taken to combine lessons in agriculture with elementary education, but much cannot be done till more knowledge has been acquired by means of experimental farms. Instruction in their industrial arts was most important, and material progress impossible unless many people were induced to earn their livelihood otherwise than by agriculture. Sewing machines had found a place in almost every village, and we need not despair of a rapid advance as regards the adopting of improved machinery, but the initiation of technical schools must rest with local bodies, since such schools should be indigenous and adapted to the aptitudes and aspirations of the people if full use was to be made of them. Government would assist to the extent to which they at present assisted primary education. It was a great danger of trained boys refusing to prosecute the arts they have learned as being undignified or foreign to the custom of their caste. This must be avoided by careful direction by those thoroughly acquainted with local conditions.

DR. KNOX has been appointed Bishop of Manchester.

THE "New York World" says that protection has doubled the cost of living in America.

TWENTY thousand copies have been published of Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone." The author has been paid £10,000.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day Sir Denzil Ibbetson explained the provisions of the Agricultural Banks' Bill and the Ancient Monuments' Bill and Sir Edward Law those of the local Authorities Loans Bill which are in the main as already announced.

The official programme of meeting was carried through, and it was announced that there will be one more meeting before the Government leaves Simla.

In connection with the Agricultural Banks' Bill it transpired that Government advances to banks will be recoverable as if they were land revenue, but that the Banks own debts will be recoverable only by the usual process of courts, the local Government, however, being able to provide for the settlement of disputes by arbitration when a Bank so desires.

Speaking on the subject of the Ancient Monuments Bill at the Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Ibbetson described the loss of invaluable memorials which has occured in the past owing to the lack of suitable Legislative provisions, and went on to describe the present measure. He said the Bill is divided into four distinct parts. The first part deals with ancient monuments, a term which includes not all the ancient buildings but only those which possesses historical, archæological, or artistic interests, but as matter of facts its provisions relate not to all ancient monuments but only to such of them as Government declares to be protected monuments, that is to say monuments the importance of which is such that their preservation is of a public interest. This part of the Bill is framed upon the model of the English Act which is said to be working well, and to have prevented a great deal of mischief. The idea upon which it rests is to depend in main upon the voluntary action of the owner. It is hoped that the owner of a building such as we are considering will not infrequently be willing to make it over to the guardianship of a high official on condition that it is managed as a public trust; that it is maintained at the cost of Government; that it is not used for any purpose inconsistent with its character or object; and that the public shall have free access to it. When the owner is not prepared to go so far it is hoped that Government will often be able to come to an understanding with him as to the conservation of the monument on terms which are fair to both the parties. When neither of these courses is possible the Bill provides two methods whereby the building may be preserved from destruction. If an endowment exists for the purpose of its maintenance the Collector may invoke the aid of the civil court to enforce its application to that purpose, and in the last resort, when all other means have failed, when the owner has refused to enter into an agreement, and when but not until it appears that the intervention of Government is necessary in order to the preservation of a protected monument, the Government may acquire the monument under the Land Acquisition Act, subject, however, to the important exception that no monument, of which any part is periodically used for religious observances, can be so acquired. The part further confers upon the Government the right of pre-emption whenever a protected monument is being sold otherwise than within the family of the owner or within any religious association to which he may belong. Finally provision is made for the enforcement of agreements under this part of the Act, and a penalty is provided for damaging or defacing a protected monument.

The second part of the Bill deals with antiquities of a moveable nature, and is intended to provide for the case of sculptures, carvings, inscriptions, and the like to which I have already alluded. It empowers the Governor-General in Council whenever he has reason to believe that antiquities are being sold or removed to the detriment of India or of any neighbouring country to prohibit or restrict the importation into or exportation out of any part of British India of any specified class of antiquities. It is not proposed to follow the example of Italy, and to attempt to prevent the removal from India of all antique or artistic objects, for it is recognised that in case of large classes of such objects, while their value to the country is great and their removal from it be deplored, it would be impossible to enforce the prohibition, while an attempt to do so would involve inquisitorial measures, which the circumstances of the case would fail to justify. The definition of antiquities, therefore, makes no mention of artistic value, but is confined to objects which by reason of their historical or archæological interest Government deems it proper to protect. Even the definition will cover certain objects of the sort to which I have just alluded, and with which it is not ordinarily intended to interfere. The main object of the provision is to enable us to deal with the case of archæological remains.

The third part of the Bill also deals with these remains whether moveable or immoveable, and is designed to prevent their removal from the vicinity of the site or building to which they belong and upon their connection with which their value to student depends, and to protect them from injury or decay. Government prohibit the removal of any such objects on condition of being compelled to purchase them if moveable at the option of the owner, and of compensating him for any loss that may result from the prohibition. In the case of an immoveable object a power of compulsory purchase is also vested in Government. When it appears that any object notified under the part is in danger of injury or destruction, subject, however, to important exception, that power shall not extend to anything used for the purpose of religious observance or to any object which is rendered valuable to the owner by family association.

The fourth part of the Bill deals with excavation which it empowers the Government to restrict or regulate within any local area subject to the payment of compensation for any resulting loss.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The retirement is notified of Lieutenant-Colonel W H Browne, Indian Army, and also the transfer to the permanent half pay list of Captain Chalmers, 98th Infantry.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Hewett and Engineer Jacker have been allowed three months' extension each on medical certificate.

Engineer J. Nutter has been permitted temporarily to retire from the service.

IN a resume of the trade of Zurich for 1902 by the Austrian Consul he writes much on the chemical dye-stuffs which Switzerland turns to such excellent use in her prints and fabrics generally. The colours got from coal-tar, he observes, have made a great advance during the year, and seem to have a certain future before them. The prejudice against them seems to be fast disappearing. Their use in cotton-dyeing increases as their fast colours resist the action of washing and of light, and this is a matter for considerable satisfaction to the dyers. The list of coal-tar shades is multiplied by the addition of clear browns and beautiful yellow shades, but a coal-tar red is still wanting to complete the series. In cotton-printing the demand for fast colours has brought about a substitution of the light genuine chrome shades for the tan colours which were somewhat sensitive to light. With regard to indigo, the Consul believes that the natural product must decline seeing the reduction in its cultivation and the decrease in the crop results, especially in British India. Artificial indigo seems to have victoriously ton-merchandised it, according to the export statistics of this product in Germany.

LORD AMPTHILL'S ARRIVAL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 23.

The Governor, accompanied by Captain Matthews, A.-D.-C., arrived at Madras this morning after his recent tour in the Anemalai Hills under a salute of 17 guns.

EXECUTION OF A WARRANT.

A MAHOMEDAN ARRESTED.

Shaik Mahomed Marakayar, a skin merchant, who was long evading a warrant of arrest, was arrested yesterday in Madras. This Mahomedan merchant brought a suit against Mr. J. F. Donner and others in the original side of the High Court in 1898 and obtained a decree for Rs. 1,41,000, which was realised by attachment of property belonging to the South Indian Export Company. The defendants appealed to the High Court. The appellate bench reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Boddam. The plaintiff then preferred an unsuccessful appeal to the Privy Council. Meanwhile he had been evading his arrest in Pondicherry with the money he realised on the original decree. The South Indian Export Company took out a warrant against the plaintiff for the recovery of the decree amount in execution. Shaik Mahomed was arrested, produce before Mr. Justice Moore this morning, and was committed to jail.

THE PERANAI DAM SUIT.

DISMISSED WITH COST.

The famous Madras case, known as the Peranai Dam Suit was dismissed with costs this afternoon by the Madura Sub-Judge having found the ninth issue which turned the question whether the new works of Peranai injuriously affected or is likely to injuriously affect the plaintiffs. Against them the Judge held that it was not necessary to record separate findings on the other issues.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

The vacancy amongst the Lieutenant-Generals in India to which Major-General Egerton succeeds is that of Sir Robert Low, but he does not necessarily on that account get the Bombay Command.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant Browne, 47th Sikhs, replaces Lieutenant Hughes with the Bikanir Camel Corps in Somaliland.

Captain Kelly, R. G. A, has gone as Adjutant at the base of the Military Depot.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

In consequence of leave home of Captain Chitty of the Musketry Staff Captain Bliss officiates in the Punjab.

Captain Vicars on relief by Major Johnson in the Punjab is transferred to Bombay and Captain Chitty's posting is altered to the Punjab.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 23.—Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay R. A. M. C., on duty from Ahmednuggur.

Moore, Captain, Bombay S and T. Corps on leave from Mhow.

Campbell, Captain, Madras, R. A. M. C., for embarkation from Secunderabad.

Joll, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. F. A., for embarkation from Ahmednagar.

Scott, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. A., for embarkation from Kirkee.

Chitty, Captain, Bombay, Staff, on leave from Deolali.

Goater, Lieutenant, Bombay, I. A, Schools, on leave from Poona.

Webb Captain, Bombay, R. A. M. C, on duty from Kirkee

Jennings, Captain, Bombay, RGA, on duty from Rangoon

Bourke, Colonel, Punjab, R A M C proceeding to Europe from Abbotabad.

Pickard, Captain, Punjab, The Queens Regiment, on leave from Peshawar.

Trail, Lieutenant, Punjab Corps of Guides on leave from Murree.

Savage, Major, Punjab R F A, proceeding to England from Rawalpindi.

Rose, Lieutenant, Punjab, R F A, proceeding to England from Rawal Pindi.

Grattan, Captain Punjab, R A M C on duty from Deolali.

Ramsay, Lieutenant, Punjab, R.A. proceeding home from Abbotabad.

Cotgrave, Major, Bengal, C. I. H., on duty from Agar.

Charles, Lieutenant Bengal, I.M.S., proceeding home from Lahore.

Kirby, Captain, Madras The Carabiniers, on leave from Bangalore.

Bales, Major, Madras R. A. M. C, proceeding home from Deolali.

Walker, Lieutenant, Madras Lancers, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, OCT. 23.—Webb, Captain, Bombay R.A.M.C. on duty to Kirkee.

Alexander, Captain, Bombay, 33rd Lancers, on leave to Colombo.

Kelly, Captain, Punjab, Rl. Irish Regiment, on duty to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Improvement Trustees was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present Major-General Sir James Willcocks, Messrs E. Gray, T. W. Cuffe, C.H. Armstrong, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Dr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G Viegas, Messrs Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Sassoon J David, D. E. Watcha, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the secretary.

NO INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

The Board considered a circular on a solicitor's letter enquiring whether the Board intended to hold the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association personally liable for the performance of the stipulation in the agreement and the lease. It was resolved that the Association as a body, and not the members of the Board individually, should be held to be liable.

STABLES ON WODEHOUSE ROAD.

The meeting considered circular on the revised plans showing the elevation on a large scale of the front side of the stable and coach-house obuilding on the Wodehouse Road.

The chairman stated that the revised plans were certainly an improvement on those previously submitted. The Board accordingly sanctioned the plans.

PROPOSED RELINQUISHMENT OF A PLOT.

The meeting considered counsel's opinion on a letter from the lessee of plot No. 9-10 Wellington Lines, intimating that he had decided to relinquish the plot, and requesting refund of the deposit. It was resolved to inform the lessee that if he relinquished the plot he would be held responsible for all damages caused in consequence of his default.

The board transact d some business of a confidential character, and then adjourned.

MR. PHIL MAY was worth £8 3.

MAJOR POWELL COLTON has discovered in equatorial Africa a race of hill cave men, and also magicians occupying two-storied houses.

THE Duke of Westminster has purchased 16,000 acres of land in Drangia, in the Thaba'Nchu district. He proposes to induce the Cheshire Yeomanry to emigrate there.

THE MULLAH has been raiding Italian Somaliland. New Zealand, according to the "Express," has been informed that Government will accept the offer of a regiment should white troops be required in Somaliland.

MESSRS. MORGAN and Schwab have been accused roundly of swindling, in connection with the steel trust operations. There is much indignation and excitement in Wall Street.

SEVERAL mines on the Rand have been compelled to shut down, owing to want of labour. Arrangements have been completed at Johannesburg for the importation of 3,000 Chinese monthly, beginning from January.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

FLORAL EFFECTS IN DRESS.

PHYSIQUE OF CHILDREN

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

AUTUMN has come, and meanwhile not statesmen only, but also dressmakers, have been preparing for their autumn campaign. These last have now made up their minds as to the colours, materials, and designs which, with variations, are to be adopted by the women their customers. Browns and greens are to be the favourites. And this in spite of the difficulty of finding a good shade of brown and in spite of the superstitions that still hang round all shades of green. In rowns the seal, bulrush, and dark chestnut are shades that may safely be recommended. Miss Violet Vanbrugh has a beautiful brown velvet that she wears at the Garrick. It is made with a skirt that is long enough to be graceful with easy folds falling about the feet. The full bodice has a rolled collar of chiffon that entirely matches the velvet, and there is a sash of chiffon at the waist. The neck is finished with a small lace cravat, and Miss Vanbrugh wears a hat of tucked chiffon trimmed with one long ostrich feather. The dress shows how brown may be worn to look well (not necessarily in velvet) and so that the whole costume harmonises. The necessary relief is always most safely provided by white, though pale blue looks decidedly well. A cloth dress, which must be still made to wear with a blouse, should have a cape collar and cuffs of velvet of its own colour, and a good result is obtained if the coat be lined with white silk and the blouse be also of white silk or crepe de chine, provided always that the right shade of brown is chosen. Greys will also be worn in the late autumn, for the reason that moleskin will be a popular fur, and it always demands a dress that will tone with it in shade. Otherwise its effect is entirely ost.

If Paris may be trusted—and who can doubt her claim to this respect when the matter of dress is under discussion?—the fur coats this season will be cut quite short and straight so as to show the waist, at any rate at the back. In front they will be varied with long stole ends, which will give the very welcome additional warmth. The side sleeves will be turned back with deep cuffs, and turned back to so much purpose that the blouse sleeves must be made very full to look well where they peer out beyond those of the coat. Some of these fur coats are made with velvet collars and cuffs, which certainly improve their appearance and give them that air of neatness which is impossible to so clumsy a material as fur. The pelerine, so dearly loved of our grand mothers has been for many months struggling for a new lease of life. And it really is now beginning to meet with the success it deserves. All through the long summer days woman has been gently schooled to the idea that sloping shoulders are beautiful, and not at all derogatory to the place she has now attained in public life. So now all trimmings are arranged to give that sloping effect. Capes lie flat, so that no suggestion of squareness may arise; and the pretty, graceful pelerine is folded round the figure, holding it close and affording a wrap that is charming to look upon and comfortable to wear. In all dark furs, such as sable or seal-skin, the pelerine is a safe investment, if only the height and the grace of figure are sufficient. For these things do not add inches to the stature. Indeed, judgment must be used in all matters of dress just now. It always should, but at this moment particular there are many things to be avoided by that vast majority of women who are not tall and slight. For instance, all trimmings run horizontally round the skirt, and very often they are placed at equal distances from the waist to the feet. This reduces the height at once, as might be noticed in the wonderful dress worn by Miss Grimston at the Garrick. The whole skirt is covered with the tiniest frills of crepe de chine, tonning from grey to black, and giving the most curious stunted effect. It suits her character of Mrs. Tom Carlingby, who would, one feels sure, insist on being "outree" in her dress. But we are not all Mrs. Tom Carlingbys, so we may carry our trimmings round the feet and in straight line down the sides. And if those lines at the sides meet others that come down the bodice a still greater idea of height may be given. If capes be used, they must only just come over the shoulders and be brought down to a point in front, though it is wiser for short people to avoid capes of any and every description.

It will be seen that the main idea in dress for the autumn is of sloping shoulders and full skirts with horizontal trimmings. In the evening this idea can be very charmingly carried out. Take for instance, the decollete bodice. Let lace or chiffon or some other soft material be carried round the shoulders and over the arm; the full bodice and frilled sleeves will look very picturesque thus shortened from above. (And the idea is from Paris.) The skirts gauged round the waist, and often gauged below it too, look their best in all soft evening materials, and so do flat roulleaux of lace in the gauzy gossamine which are being largely used on ball dresses or dinner gowns, either laid on in straight lines round the skirt for several inches above the feet or used to form various designs on both the bodice and skirt. For morning and afternoon wear comparatively thin materials are also being used, as the thicker tweeds and cloths cannot be manipulated as fashion decrees. There has been much talk of the revival of the crinoline. But one may listen to such talk without fear. The day may come when we English women shall suffer a reaction from the strenuous life of work or of pleasure which the majority of us adopt. On that day the crinoline may triumph. But not till then. It would take too much room in our motors; it would make impossible a good drive at golf; it would put an end to all climbing in the High Alps; it would make a woman quite useless in a boat. And all these things are too popular now for the crinoline to drive them from among us. The utmost of its triumph will be seen in the outward sweep the clever dressmaker is giving to her skirts, at the same time that she is decorating them with horizontal trimmings.

What can a woman learn in dress from the flowers? Can the lilies of the field teach her the principles of beauty in colour, tone, and form that she may be arrayed as they? The woman who plans her own gowns and as the artistic sense will find abundant suggestion in the colours, shades, and harmonious blendings of the flowers. Of course, in some of the freak blossoms into which florists now adays delight to distort nature, combinations of colour, may be found anharmonious as it is possible to imagine. Discretion, too, is eminently necessary. Nature throws masses of colour together promiscuously, and then blends and softens them by various defects of the atmosphere. Many a flower looks beautiful nodding in its native haunt surrounded by masses of foliage, which if taken in the hand and examined by itself, would be found most crude in colouring. Much of the success of such a plan would depend upon a woman's ability to produce the whole effect of any flower in her gown. The untrained eye looking at the rose will see pink. The eye of the artist looking at the same flower will see a variety of colours—greys and purples, whites and pinks. These are the colours, not just plain pink with which he must produce the rose upon his canvas. There are however, never more than two positive colours in any flower. This teaches a valuable lesson, a woman should never have more than two positive colours in her costumes.

There is something also in the idea that large women would do well to copy their costumes from the larger flowers. Such flowers the tulip poppy, etc.,—are generally variegated. A big mass of a single colour is never beautiful.—Nature avoids it. It would be impossible to lay down laws for flowers whose colours would be becoming to the brunette or blonde. So much depends, not on a light or dark complexion, but on what might be called the quality of the flesh. Each woman must be judged individually. The brunette should avoid the cold tints of the wild flowers. In a face full of warmth there is a great deal of colour. Cold shades draw this into prominence, and are apt to make the wearer look sallow. A brunette should wear pronounced colours. She might use the deep purple shades of the violet, but she would never look well in the light purple of the lilac. Wild flowers, on the other hand, would be safe guides for the blonde. Nothing, however, is becoming to the blonde without colour in her face. A blonde could well combine any of the many delicate hues found in the French poppies or the orchids. The shade of the flower always combines nicely with the exact tint of the green of its leaves. The carnation, for instance, blends beautifully with the pale silvergreen in which Nature has set it. Also the violet looks best with the deep green of its foliage. The heart of almost every flower is touched with gold, and gold is something which may be worn to advantage with any costume. The rose is a flower that can safely be copied by any woman. It is a flower that looks well in all sorts of surroundings. One other hint Nature gives to women, and that is no matter how rich or brilliant in colouring a flower may be, it is always grace and simplicity itself in form and outline.

The coming Royal Commission will, it is to be hoped, discover some reliable facts on the head of whether the British as a people are deteriorating in physique, and not be content with mere opinions. But at the present moment it seems to be universally admitted that the inferiority of present-day males to their forefathers is made plain by the deplorably small proportion of them who can meet the Army standard of physical capacity. At any rate, it is certain on the most casual observation that the number of under-sized, feeble, undeveloped young men to be seen in the streets of any city is most deplorable, and any serious effort to discover the cause of the fact may be welcomed, even though the ultimate invention of the founders of the inquiry is to promote the introduction of conscription. Let us have the facts faced and formulated, and then we shall be still able to discuss if conscription and protection are the remedy. Doubtless, the causes why boys grow up into ill-shapen, undeveloped, and unmanly men are many. The only one for which their mothers specially can be held responsible is, perhaps, in the matter of feeding the growing child and youth. One of the most disputing facts of the case (always supposing that it is true that we have a deterioration amongst our men to account for) is that this has happened coincidentally with cheapness of food. The Board of Trade has shown that twenty-five shillings was needed in the seventies to purchase the same food that could be bought for one pound during the last fifteen years. But do we housewives as a class buy and prepare food to the best advantage? There ought to be an improvement in this respect also, for thousands of girls of the working classes have received some instruction in these matters in the classes in economy classes of the School Boards.

But want of knowledge is not the only obstacle to proper feeding especially in the case of infants. A baby needs either the whole attention of its mother or a part of her or some other competent person's attention plus a good deal of expense. If the infant can have he natural food of the first months of life, it is of course, sure to be properly nourished but for this it is obvious that the mother must be in sufficiently good circumstances to stop at home, and not do wage-earning work; if she must go out to earn money, the child must be fed by hand. Now for handfeeding to succeed, not only constant care and attention from some fairly well-informed and well-disposed person is needful, but also the spending of a good deal of money on milk from the cow, to feed the child. It is very sad to read week after week of inquests on babies who have died because they have been fed on food that was of no more use to their digestive powers than sawdust would have been. But there is usually something more than ignorance in the conduct of poor mothers who fed six months' infants on potatoes, lumps of fat, and bread and water sop, as one woman recently confessed to having done. The only proper food for an infant is milk. That is too expensive for poor women to buy, and if the mother goes out to work, as really poor ones are compelled to do to help provide the family with bread, the care of the infants has to fall upon some girls who cannot be trusted to give the needed attention. But the real difficulty is to procure the fresh milk that an infant needs if it is brought up by hand. It is hardly possible to get fresh, unadulterated, unskimmed, and not drugged milk in London, even by paying an increased price over and above the market rate; for the poor to obtain it is, therefore, practically impossible.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

IN the Motor Car Bill which comes into operation on January 1st next, no distinction beyond the registration fee is drawn between motor cycles and motor cars, and it is only natural that the owners of the former are anxious that some limit should be fixed as to how far the Act will apply to them. A conference has been held between the Auto-Cycle Club, the National Cyclists' Union and the Cyclists' Touring Club, on the matter, and they have decided to invite motor cyclists to give their views on the points arrived at by the conference. It is generally accepted that he cycle and the car should not be classed under he same category, and it is the intention of the interested bodies to lay suggestions before the Local Government Board at an early date. The question whether motor cycles and the like, should be classed with motor bicycles or cars, is one to be decided.

When there is ground for complaining by all means complain, or else the grievance will never be remedied. Cyclists have frequently referred to the selfish behaviour of certain motorists on the road, and, since we know for a fact that they have good cause for so doing, we trust that the offenders will take the hint to heart and amend their ways. But it is the motorists turn to complain about the thoughtlessness of cyclists. The Automobile Club have recently held a series of reliability trials for motor cars; fixtures of considerable importance to the trade and pastime alike, and sandwiched with the out and home runs were one or two hill-climbing tests. On occasion of the tests up Westerham Hill, the officials of the club were considerably inconvenienced by cyclists who persisted in riding down the hill while the tests were on. Apart from the foolishness of riding down such a steep hill as Westerham, however powerful ones brakes may be, it was bad form of the wheelmen to interfere in this way. True they had a perfect right to use the hill, but it would have done more towards securing the consideration they desire, if they were to have shown like consideration on the above occasion.

Another council is grappling with the dust question, and are carrying out experiments with the view of discovering some system of road making that will overcome the existing nuisance caused by the clouds of dust which rise on a windy day, or when a fast travelling motor car passes along. The council showed much surprise at the Windmill Hill Borough Council, and in the north-west corner of Wandsworth Common they have laid a long stretch of specially prepared roadway. First a three-inch layer of tarred granite, broken to a fairly large gauge, is well rolled in by a steam-engine. Then another layer of 1½ inch guage is put down and rolled, and a final layer of ½ inch met l completes the job. One would think that a road so prepared would last well and create but little dust. Its wearing will be watched with interest.

There was only one race at Canning Town track on September 26th, and that a 2 kilometre event (1 mile 427 yards), and in which but two competitors took part. Yet it was a race meeting in it self, full of intense excitement, and characterised with one of the greatest struggles that it has ever been our lot to witness. The occasion was the decision of the final heat of the World's Amateur Championship, which was declared void when run at Copenhagen on an appeal by A. L. Reed against Hillemann the German, to them won. Ellemann objected to the decision of the Danish officials, and refused to start in the re-run final, so only A. L. Reed and J. S. Benyon competed. At the start Benyon took the lead, with Reed close up, the positions remaining unaltered until half the last lap was completed. Then Reed sprinted and drew level with his opponent and a grand struggle took place up the finishing straight resulting in a win for Reed by half a wheel. The crowd then jumped the fence, and in the mad stampede Benyon was knocked over, receiving a nasty leg wound and a sprained wrist.

Some boys in the district of Reading have been amusing themselves by placing nails with the points upwards on the roadway, and then hiding behind a hedge, waiting to see how many cyclists would sustain a puncture. No doubt the boys thought the sport a less risky one than placing the nails on their schoolmaster's chair, but they were is taken, for information of their "marks" was given to a police constable, who captured the lot. At the police court the fathers of the youngsters promised such conduct would not occur again, and no doubt somewhat forcibly impressed the fact on the boys by a later and more opportune moment. A small fine only was imposed.

The Washington cycle police on search for furious riding cases, have not to resort to a measured course and a three and sixpenny cyclist watch to substantiate their statements, but are provided with speed indicators of a reliable type. These indicators are tested by a commission from police headquarters and when found accurate are officially sealed and numbered. If the police in the country similarly themselves out for capturing fleeting motorists and cyclists were encumbered on motor bicycles with speed indicators attached, we would be nearer obtaining a correct statement to speed in furious driving cases. But, even then, some of the country police would be a thing 10 per cent. to the speed registered to allow for any shortcomings of the indicator.

A well-known oculist has been giving his opinion on goggles, which is of interest to all classes of motorists because the form and quality of spectacles is a question of the utmost importance. A glass shield in front of a motor car is insufficient protection as producing a strong draught, it whirls in the dust and other things at the side of the car. Therefore goggles are absolutely necessary. For the lenses good clear glass free from imperfections of any kind is recommended, as it is superior to either mica, celluloid, or gelatine. The edges of mica crumble away, its layers come apart, and it loses in transparency. Celluloid and gelatine become dark with age. After extensive experiments a dome-shaped periscopic glass, with the same refractive power at the centre as at the periphery has been found the best and it should have a very wide field of vision. For strong sunlight the lenses may be smoked, with carefully prepared surfaces divergent or convergent, but neutral tint is preferable. The goggles must fit firmly, but without pressure. In spite of what has been urged to the contrary, ventilation must be provided for; and for his purpose eyelets or a wire gauze with a fine mesh should be fitted at the sides. The inner surface of the gauze as also of the goggle frame should be black, and for those portions of the shields in contact with the skin, chamois leather covering is the most suitable.

Already preparations are being made to hold the annual cycle and motor shows in London, and in this connection it is interesting to note that an analysis of the last shows furnished striking evidence of the popularity of the Dunlop tyre. At the Stanley Show, nearly 80 per cent. more Dunlops were fitted to machines than any other tyre. At the National Show over 90 cent. more Dunlops were fitted than any other tyre. These statistics are striking proof of the wide popularity of Dunlop tyres.

MR. E. GRANT BURLS, the India Office expert, who is now in Simla conferring with the Government, will take an early opportunity of visiting the principal manufacturing centres of India to see how far the resources of local firms are adequate to supplying Government stores which at present are obtained from England.

CHARGE AGAINST A LADY DOCTOR.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

MR. KURSONDAS CHARILOUE, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which one Lady R. Banaji, an Abkari Inspector, charged Dr. Miss Turkhud with criminal trespass and mischief. At the last hearing Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, a witness, on behalf of the prosecution, was under re-examination. Mr. Davur with Mr. M. Murzban and Mr Choonilal Sitalwad, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

The Magistrate said that he had received a letter from Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir that as he had been ill and was under the treatment of Dr Burke, he would not be able to attend the Court that day.

Mr. Davur said that Dr. Bahadurji, who was sitting in Court, informed him that he saw Mr. Rustom standing at the gate of the house of the complainant yesterday at about 8-30 p.m., when he appeared to be walking hearty at the time. This was only a trick to get out of the case. The defence knew some eight days ago that Mr. Rustom was to get ill at some time or other during the progress of the case. It was nothing but a trick to try to avoid the cross-examination.

At the instance of the Magistrate, the names of the complainant and his pleader were called out three times, but there was no response.

The Magistrate said that as the complainant was not in Court, he had no other alternative but to dismiss the case according to law.

Mr. Davur said the defendant would soon apply for sanction to prosecute the complainant and his witness for perjury. He was prepared to prove that the statement that Mr. Rustom was ill was untrue.

The Magistrate said even if Mr. Rustom was ill, the complainant had not put in his appearance, and he would, therefore, have to dismiss the case.

Mr. Davur said in fairness to the defence he might say that this was a disgraceful attempt at extortion on the part of the complainant. They had seen that they had to deal at least this time with the wrong person, and had, therefore, to resort to such a manœuvre. It was a mistake if they thought that by such a manœuvre they would escape the consequences.

The case was then dismissed.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Plassy, Captain W. H. Haughton, will sail to-day for Southampton, with 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, and details consisting of 59 officers, 21 ladies, and 27 children; 110 men invalids, 7 women, and 16 children; 878 men (in health), 47 women, and 74 children, in all 948 non-commissioned officers and men, 54 women, and 90 children. The 2nd Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry, with their baggage were railed to Bombay in two trains, and details from Deolali, with their baggage railed to Bombay in one train as follows:—The first train, with details from Deolali, about 0 Officers and 3 0 men (including the usual ration and fatigue guard), all lying-down cases, all families, and the heavy baggage, left Deolali at 9 p.m. on the 22nd, and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a.m. yesterday morning. The second train, with about 9 Officers and 150 men, all families, and heavy baggage of the Headquarter Wing of the 2nd Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry, left Poona at 9 p.m. on the 22nd instant and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 7 a.m. yesterday. The third train, with the remainder of the Battalion, about 8 Officers and 330 men, left Poona at 9 p.m. last evening and arrives at the Sassoon Dock at 8 a.m. to-day. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrived. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col G D Burke R A M C
Lieut Col N S Allen S Staffords Regt
Lieut C J and Mrs M N O'Keefe and 2 children R A M C
Lieut Col A A Pethell R A M C
Major and Mrs J Fayrer and 3 children R A M C
Major W S Holes R A M C
Major H R Davies, Oxford L I
Major A R B Savage R F A
Capt J D W Davy Oxford L I
Capt E H Shannon, I M S
Capt C C Pearson, Oxford L I
Capt E R I Chitty Indian Army
Mr and Mrs C C Renton and child Indian Army
Capt F Smith, R A M C
Capt and Mrs H W Grattan R A M C
Capt and F Darell Brown Oxford L I
Capt and Mrs J H Campbell R A M C
Capt E C Hayes, R A M C
Capt L K Smith 2nd Scots
Capt A J Carter Oxford L I
Capt and Adjt V Marriott Dodington Oxford L I
Capt H S Rogers R E
Capt D H F Grant Lincoln Regt
Capt and R Clayton Oxford L I
Capt C H Frith Oxford L I
Lieut J T Marsh Indian Army
Lieut G T Drage R Irish Regt
Lieut and Mrs W Church and 3 children Lincoln Regt
Lieut R D Keyworth Oxford L I
Lieut C J Mitchell Oxford L I
Lieut H H Joll R F A
Lieut R R M Brooks Oxford L I
Lieut S G Gosten Army Schools
Lieut and Mrs H O Graves and 3 children R G A
Lieut D H L Thomas Middlesex Regt
Lieut H A L Ross R F A
Lieut G C Lamb R Highlanders
Lieut J E Charles I M S
Lieut L C Lewis Lincoln Regt
Lieut C W M Ivens R A
Lieut M B Duncan Seaforth Highlanders
Lieut J A T Cholmondeley and Rifle Brigade
Lieut and Qr mr and Mr. A T Ferguson and child Oxford L I
Lieut R G A Trail Indian Army
Lieut F Shaw Oxford L I
Lieut and Adjt M Dillon Oxford L I
Lieut E G Saxton 1st Bengal Lancers
Lieut G D Broughton Warwick Regt
Lieut A C B Mackinnon 9th Gurkhas
Lieut T J Scott and child

THE HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office in Imambagh Lane, Mr. Maqsibhai Bhoomiah, chairman, in the chair, and the board of directors, presiding. The chairman's report was as follows :—

As the annual report and balance-sheet which you have just received, and which will be laid before you at the last meeting, your directors expressed their belief that a steadier demand for both yarn and cloth, and also with economical working the mills, would shortly begin to show better results. The report would begin to show better results than it was actually doing at the time of the last meeting. Owing, however, to the unprecedented scarcity of the silver currency of the Hyderabad State, causing a fall in the local exchange of about ten per cent, all local industries have been paralysed, and yarn from British districts has consequently arrived in the Hyderabad Market in much larger quantities than ever occurred before and it has thus been able to be sold at such a low price as successfully to compete with the production of your company's Mills, and to reduce profit to a very much smaller figure, besides necessitating the mills being worked short time, and also necessitating a special depreciation entry being made on 31st December 1902. In respect of the large stock of yarn then on hand. Under these circumstances your directors did not think it advisable to declare any ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 31st December last, but hoped that before the close of the financial year on 30th June last, the Halli Sicca currency would have been restored to its normal equilibrium by fresh supplies of coinage being provided by the Hyderabad mint and that they might consequently be able to declare a good dividend at the end of the financial year. This hope has, however, not been realised, and the result is that yarn from British districts will continues to arrive in the Hyderabad market and to be sold at a very low price. Your secretary, treasurer and agent, Mr Seymour Keay, has devoted much time and labour in pointing out to the authorities responsible the nature and extent of the public mischief caused by the abovementioned collapse of the currency, and it is hoped that some good results may shortly become apparent. The audited accounts which are submitted herewith show that the year's working resulted in a profit of Government Rs. 35,193-8-5. This with the balance of Government Rs. 2,714-12-7 carried over from the previous year, makes a total of Government Rs. 37,898-5-1 which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows :—(a). In payment of a dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 40 per share, Government Rs. 28,000. (b). To be carried to reserve fund Rs. 8,000, (c). As bonus to certain of the company's employees Rs. 1,200. (d). Balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 698-5-1, Government Rs. 37,898-5-1. The above disposal of the amount earned will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. It will be seen from the annexed accounts that the ledger values of both the new and the old machinery were on 30th June last further depreciated as usual by 5 per cent, for the year under report. The machinery, buildings, yarn, cloth, and stores of all descriptions are now insured for Government Rs. 13,38-000, and the present cotton stock as well as the additional stocks of yarn and cloth are also fully insured. The company's profits are likewise insured at Lloyds as hereabefore for the sum of £13,000 equal to Government Rs. 1,95,000 which sum is intended to cover two years profits thus insuring to the shareholders their dividends during the time of the rebuilding and refitting of the Mill in the event of its suffering from the disaster of fire. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. J. Seymour Keay, who is however, eligible for re-election.

Resolution. were passed in accordance with the recommendation made by the directors in their report.

The chairman explained to the meeting that the report in the market that the Hyderabad Mill suffered from rains, etc., was unfounded and incorrect and that the mill suffered no damage whatever in 1903 from rain. The Bunds did not burst and therefore no damage was done.

DEATH OF A RETIRED SUB-JUDGE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes ;—Broach has lost a lawyer of the old type in the person of Rao Saheb Hardevram Anupram Munshi. Having passed the Munsiff's examination some forty years ago, the deceased soon after joined the subordinate judicial service. After having worked as sub-judge in different places, such as Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad, Mr. Hardevram retired about the year 1888. In 1891 he resolved to settle in Ahmedabad to practice as a pleader there. Mr. Hardevram then applied to the District Judge for permission to practice in all the Courts of the district. Mr. H. F. Aston, the then Judge, gave him permission to confine his practice to the Dhoika courts only as the subjudge there made a report that there was a great want of lawyers in that part of the district. Mr. Hardevram preferred an appeal against the order to the High Court. The High Court reversed the order of the District Judge on the ground that as Mr. Hardevram had formerly the permission of the other Judge to practice in all the Courts, he ought not to have made his application over again. After a few years of practice the deceased was appointed Receiver of the Temple of Dakore, which required a man of great energy to manage its affairs. As the Receiver the deceased used to get fees, which amounted to about Rs. 300 per month. The deceased belonged to the well-known family of Munshi, whose descendants occupied very responsible posts under the Government as well as the Native States of Gujerat and Kathiawar. He lived to the advanced age of seventy.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. FORBES, a partner of one of the European Insurance Companies in Bombay, was at Cochin a couple of days ago, says a contemporary, in connection with an insurance fraud alleged to have been practised by a Banian merchant at Mutton chery. It would appear from enquiries made before the local Port Officer, as Special Magistrate, that the merchant in question telegraphed to the Bombay Company and obtained acceptance of the conditions for the insurance of Rs. 7,500 worth of goods. It transpired, during the enquiry, that the goods sent to the steamer were only worth Rs. 500, and that before their despatch to the steamer the merchant is alleged to have arranged with the serang, who went in charge of the goods, to have them thrown into the sea before the lighters went alongside the steamer and plead some excuse for their loss. Unfortunately, matters did not succeed as arranged. The goods were brought back, and a portion was sold to a merchant at Ernakulam. Another serang getting wind of affair, telegraphed to and petitioned, the Insurance Company which has no Agents here, giving a detailed account of what took place. The matter will form the subject of a Judicial enquiry.

A LAND ACQUISITION DISPUTE IN COCHIN.

It may now be taken as settled that the proposal of the Cochin Durbar to acquire 10 square miles of land in the Chittoor Taluq for the cultivation of teak will be knocked on the head, says a Cochin Correspondent, as the matter has reached an acute stage, the Madras Government having interfered. It appears that the British tenants on the borders of the Chittoor Taluq have petitioned the Collector of Coimbatore stating that the lands adjoining the taluq were registered in their names, as they had fully expected that the clearance of the lands situated in the neighbourhood of those belonging to the British tenants would secure a permanent immunity from the ravages of wild beasts. Now that these lands in the Cochin State taluq are to be assumed by the Sircar for conversion into forest for the growth of teak, the British tenants fear that the cultivation of their lands will be seriously damaged by wild beasts owing to the proximity of a forest. They have, therefore, invoked the protection of the British Government, and the Collector of Coimbatore has submitted the petition to the Government who have called upon the Cochin Durbar to explain why it proceeded with the acquisition of the lands without previously consulting them. Since the receipt of this communication, his Highness, acting, apparently, upon certain representations of the Chittoor ryots, has visited the taluq and thoroughly enquired into the grievances of the ryots, and it is almost on the cards that the arrangements made for the acquisition of the lands will be withdrawn by the Darbar.

THIRTEENTH on the combined list of successful candidates for the three Civil Services stands the name of Mr. C. H. Marsh, eldest son of Mr. Henry Marsh, the chief of the Irrigation Department in the United Provinces. Mr. Marsh, junior has, already taken his own line in life with an independence that often leads to great things, but not in the examination room. He was educated at Radley where he swept the board of prizes and went on to take a scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford ; but the South African war being then at its height Mr. Marsh made up his mind that his attendance was more required at the front than at lectures, and straightway enlisted in the Yeomanry. He was posted to the 59th Battalion and saw so much service that he came back from the campaign with three clasps to his medals. Such a preparation must have seemed absolutely inconsistent with success in the stiffest competition in England, but Mr. Marsh went back to his books, and without even resorting to a crammer has held his own so well that it is only a dozen who have managed to keep in front of him. The success of the first man this year is remarkable in that he beats the second by something like 450 marks in 4,000 ; but under the circumstances this feat is nothing near so remarkable as the 13th place of Mr. Marsh. The position of the Civilian recruit and veteran campaigner should enable him to pick his own Province, in which case we may assume says the "Pioneer" that he will select no other than that in which Mr. Henry Marsh has made a high professional reputation and innumerable friendships.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, dated London, October 13th, state that Mr. Chamberlain, at Glasgow, characterised as mean and libellous the insinuations attributed to him against Mr. Balfour, and said that under no circumstances would he be placed directly or indirectly in competition with Mr. Balfour. He was a loyal member of the Unionist party. The country needed fiscal education. He described himself as the missionary of the Empire, and asked his countrymen not to refuse to sacrifice a futile superstition. Twenty years hence it would be too late to approach the colonies, when Canada and others had sunk to the fiscal level of America. The most favoured clause in Britain's treaties was of doubtful benefit.

AN ADVENTURE WITH ROBBERS.

The 'Baluchistan Gazette" says :—The following narrative—for which we are indebted to a friend in Quetta of the narrator's—indited by Mr. A. G. Moore, of the Government Telegraph Department, who with a brother official of the same department passed through here in the spring to join the Seistant Arbitration Commission, will be read with much interest mingled with a feeling of relief that his exciting adventure has not had any serious consequences :—

"I was on my way down from Shusp, which place I left on the 2nd (September) morning and nothing of any importance happened till the next day. My baggage left Goran for the next stage Zainalabad, at midnight, and I followed at 4 a.m., on the 3rd. When about 10 miles from Gorna and about 2 miles from a gorge called Anjira, I came upon the sowar who was in charge of my baggage waiting on the roadside with only one camel and I heard from him that the other camel (I had two) had taken fright and bolted away with its load and that the camel-man and farash (chaprassee) were after it. A few minutes after this my farash turned up with the remnants of my hat-box and reported that one of my boxes was lying about 1-2 a mile on the track of the truant camel. Well, I immediately sent a mule out and recovered that box, but two other boxes and the missing camel were not to be seen. However, I decided on putting into this gorge for the night, as I was within a few miles of Anjira and waiting there for an hour or so in the hopes of the lost camel either making his appearance or my getting some information regarding him. This gorge at Anjira was always known to have a bad reputation, but it now being broad day-light—8 o'clock in the morning—I had absolutely no fear of thieves, so, after reaching the gorge, I packed off my servant and two sowars to try and trace the missing camel and bring my boxes in if possible, I remained in the gorge quietly till about 10-30, when I thought I would take a stroll out to see if there were any signs of my mule party. It was a very silly thing for me to ramble about like this in the sun, but I never thought of the after-results of this tramp of mine. When I got out of the gorge I spied the mule party away in the distance, abof 3 miles off. I walked up to them and discovered that they had found one of my boxes, and were now following the track of the camel with a view of picking up the other one. I ordered my servant and one sowar to continue their march on to Zainalabad and I returned to the gorge, followed at a distance of about 100 yards by the other sowar, something "Khan" by name. It must have been almost midday when I reached the gorge, very thirsty and hungry ; and I made up my mind to have something to eat and drink and then have a short nap if possible. But my programme was destined never to be fulfilled. My baggage was at the entrance to the gorge, so I got my syce to bring my bedding and my revolver, and I proceeded to a place higher up the gorge where the water was cooler. I had got to within 80 yards of the water when, to my intence suprise, I was fired at, the bullet whizzing past my left shoulder. The next moment there was a regular shower of bullets on all sides. I called to my syce for my revolver, but the idiot turned and ran as hard as ever he could and as I afterwards learned, had dropped my revolver while bolting. I got back to the baggage, and fortunately at that time the sowar came up and got his carbine and 10 rounds of ammunition ready and we both at once took cover, my syce and farash having in the meantime disappeared. I took the carbine from the sowar and returned the fire and in my second shot managed to hit one of the thieves in the left shoulder. They were also all under cover. Immediately after this a bullet struck a stone very near me and and a nasty splinter off the bullet struck me in my left thigh. I fired two or three more shots after this and then, being quite overcome with the heat and dreadful thirst, I made the carbine over to the sowar and simply (as I thought) waited for the end to come but as you see I am spared to relate the yarn. The thieves soon found we were out of ammunition, and then making a combined rush, they operpowered and bound us in a few minutes. I now found that there were 25 of them, and of course further resistance was quite out of the question. They set to work and rifled our pockets of everything, looted all they wanted and after sundry knocks from their guns and the flats of their tulwars, they got together their spoils and left us. The sowar managed to hit one other thief in the left hand ; but for this part of the affair we very nearly lost our lives as they were very savage indeed at being hit. Well, to make a long story short, here were we now without food or horses, 16 miles away from the nearest village. But we had to make the best of it and at about 5-30 p.m., we left Anjira on foot for the next place, Zeinalabad. I shall never forget this tramp the longest day of my life. Imagine one with a nasty wound in the thigh, hungry, thirsty and tired to death, having to tramp 16 miles. However, after we went about 10 miles relief was sent out to us.

The next morning, quite by chance, Captain Ready arrived at this place Zainalabad on his way to Mesbed and it was quite a Godsend, for I was without anything and suffering very much indeed. Captain Ready built me up sufficiently well to enable me to proceed on to Seistan on the 5th evening, and I arrived here on the 7th, morning, feeling rather done up but certainly better. Mr. Dobbs, the British Consul, on hearing the news, came out himself and brought me in from the Western bank of the Hamun ; and Captain Irvine, of the Commission camp, was at the Consulate to meet me, with his implements of torture, with the aid of which he very soon got the scrap of bullet out. I am getting on famously now."

ATTACK ON AN I. M. S. OFFICER.

A Quetta correspondent writes :—Early on the 16th instant the Pathan khansama of the dak bungalow at Loralai (Baluchistan) made an attack on Captain Gidney, I.M.S., with a long knife or axe. This officer, who was staying in the bungalow, had cause to reprimand the man the day before for some offence and intended reporting him. Thinking he would be dismissed, the man grew very insolent, and next day refused to prepare something for Captain Gidney, who in his dressing gown went out to question him. The man then ran into the kitchen and returned and advanced upon Captain Gidney menacingly. The officer was at the time quite unarmed, but he stood his ground and made a clutch at his left hip as though he had his revolver there. Upon this the man backed a little and hesitated, and though he shouted that he would have his revenge did not dare to advance. The officer, after a few minutes, quietly and guardedly returned to his room and reported the matter at once. The man is now in jail awaiting his trial, which will take place in a day or two. The wife of the man kept inciting her husband to attack the officer, and there is no doubt that he intended a murderous attack. It is significant that before the attempt the man, on being threatened with punishment, replied that the Sirkar would punish the white man and not the native

DACOITIES IN CHINGLEPUT.

REPORTS GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

IN August last, the Chingleput Dis trict Association forwarded a memorial to Government, calling attention to the prevalence of dacoities in the district. The rural population, it is said, notably in the Conjeeveram taluq, "has not been enjoying peace of mind, owing to the occurrence of dacoities in the villages, attended with loss of property and injury to person." There was such a panic in the district that many of the respectable inhabitants of the villages left their homes and occupations, to live in neighbouring towns and in the city of Madras. The Association sent Government a list of 25 cases of so-called dacoity, of which 21 were in the Conjeeveram taluq, and submitted that, incomplete as it was, it "furnishes materials enough for the Committee to approach the Government, and added that strong measures were necessary to put down the dacoities, which had increased since the Conference was held to consider what ought to be done to allay the prevailing panic. The Inspector-General of Police was directed to enquire into the matter, and at the end of August he submitted his Report. The net result of the Investigation was that the list of dacoities contains three of the 12 dacoities which have been registered this year—one which has been referred and struck off rightly as false, three which never occurred, and seven which were either mistakes or no offences at all. All the others mentioned belong to last year except three, and these three were registered by the police as minor offences when they were really dacoities.

ELEPHANT catching operations in Madras during the forest year ending the 30th June, 1900, were confined to North and South Malabar. Fifteen elephants were captured, of which two died and one was shot. One of the deaths occurred in the pit itself, the animal having broken its neck by its fall ; the other elephant is reported to have died of strangulation during the night after its capture. The elephant that was shot (a tusker) was too old to be trained and it is said that it was found quite impossible to release him from the pit. Besides the elephants captured in the pits, a young female calf was caught in the forest when found wandering about alone. This animal is said to be weak as the result of starvation. Of the remaining eight elephants, two, captured in South Malabar, were sold by auction and the others are reported to be in good health. Besides elephants six bison, two sambhur, a deer and two pigs fell into the pits. Of the six bison, one died from the effects of the fall and another had to be killed as it had broken its leg. The two pigs were shot and all the remaining animals were released.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 43, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A POT-POURRI OF "PUNCH."

MEMORIES OF THE ABECKETTS.

IN the peerage of letters a man may well be proud of the right to inscribe himself of "Punch." Many persons, indeed, would prefer this title of distinction to that of Kedleston, let us say or of Pitsligo, and if there is one person living who has a right so to describe himself, surely the author of this book (The aBecketts of 'Punch'; memories of Father and Son, By Arthur William aBeckett is the man, albeit the Table has of late ceased to know him. For not only by personal service has Mr. Arthur aBeckett earned this honour, but the holds an hereditary record unequalled since the foundation of the "London Charivari." Here is what we may call the aBeckett charter of nobility :—

My father contributed to the first number of "Punch" (1841), and wrote regularly without a week's break until the day of his death, August 30, 1890. I began to write for the paper some eighteen years later, and continued my work until June 4, 1902. My father was on "Punch" for fifteen years, I for eight-and-twenty ; so between us we were on the staff for forty-three years—a fairly long record for two generations. Then, besides my father and myself there was my brother Gilbert, who joined after I had been received into the Table, and sent his last copy from his deathbed. And my elder brother, in the days of Mark Lemon's editorship, had sent a few articles to "Punch," which appeared in the paper some time between 1850 and 1874 ; so that the connection with "Punch" was, I believe, never entirely maintained in the pause between one generation passing away and another growing up to take its place."

This is a remarkable record, and sets our mouths watering for what should prove to be an invaluable supplement to Mr. Spielman's masterly "History of Punch," with which all students of the comic Press of the nineteenth century are familiar. And that there is much of interest to be found in these pages much about Dickens, Thackeray, Doyle, Mayhew, Jerrold, Leech, Keene, Du Maurier, Charles Reade, Mark Lemon, Manning Millikan, Sir John Tenniel, Matt Morgan, and other literary and artistic heroes of the nine.teenth century, is not to be denied. At the same time, it must be confessed that we find ourselves doomed to much of disappointment. For Mr. aBeckett has not done the best with the material at his disposal. His lack of method, his slopping over, his discursiveness and repetition, his querulousness, are irritating to a degree, and these defects are by no means sufficiently discounted by the statement in the preface that the book has been written "in some haste." There is nothing which would not have kept for another six months. Even those passages which are by way of rejoinder to some recent article by Sir F. C. Burnand in the "Pall Mall Magazine" cannot claim to be of immediate moment. Another source of annoyance is the discrepancy between the author's promises and performances. He is for ever reiterating that it is his "desire to write nothing of a controversial character and for ever raising controversial issues. But the aBecketts were ever fighters, and Mr. Arthur aBeckett shows that he has not lost the taste or virility of his exuberant youth.

Granted, however, that there was reason for writing the book in a hurry, surely the proof-reading need not have been so slipshod. What excuse can be given for such misnomers as "Hidnara" for "Hobart" (page 16 in the preface), and on page 93 for such a mis-spelling as Kerr Seymour on page 110, for Lockyer on page 120 Fechner for Fechter on page 132, Terris for Terriss (page 241), and Limaverady for Limavady ? These are irritating and inexcusable.

Further, Mr. aBeckett has a tiresome habit of suddenly mixing his tenses when he has a good thing to tell, and so marring it. Here is one out of many happy stories unhappily told :—

I am seated at a table in the Thatched House Club (then the Civil Service), and there is a vacant place. Opposite me is a gaunt, grumpy man, twice my age—for it must be remembered I am only a youngster of two-and-twenty, or there about. He is as silky as can be, and has responded to my attempts at conversation with a 'Yes' or a "No." I had never seen him before and he was to have been introduced to me by the non-arrived Charles S. Dickinson, once of the Treasury, then of Lloyd's and always the bright and brilliant. Well he failed to put in an appearance, and consequently I am dining "tete-a-tete" with Charles Reade, the novelist, with a purpose, and on this occasion only, in a bad temper.

After we had got to the first entrea I took the ball by the horns. "Please sir," I say to my surly guest in the tone of a would-be conciliatory school boy speaking to an unusually irascible schoolmaster. It was not my fault. Please sir I am a nervous young chap trying my best to make up for Mr. Charley Stephenson's absence. Please sir you are a big and famous author and I am only a young journalist just quit of the Civil Service. Please sir don't be too hard upon me. Charles Reade looks at me for a moment, then he holds out his hand, shakes mine ourste into a loud laugh and from that moment becomes the most charming companion imaginable.

That is a charming story, though unfortunately told. Here is another story pleasantly redounding to the credit of one of the great proprietors of "Punch," and at the same time showing in what proper esteem Mr. Arthur aBeckett's work upon the paper was held :—

I had been working for a score of years or so for "Punch," of which William Bradbury was a prominent proprietor. I wanted to go to Paris and I thought out a book which would be worth the necessary sum to pay for the trip. So I told him frankly how matters stood—I wanted so much, and I would earn that money by producing the book' I think your idea utterly absurd—your book won't do at all ! I got up a little down-hearted and said: Well I will think something else, "But stop," said William Bradbury, "Did you not say you wanted a cheque ! Look here, you have been worth more than we have been paying you. So we are going to raise your salary, and the cheque I shall send you up before you go this afternoon will be retrospective—to wipe off arrears !

As the author says, What would not a man do to serve such a proprietor ?

Not the least attractive part of this book—for with all its blemishes we would emphasise the fact that there is much in it that is eminently readable—is the evidence it gives of the good temper with which the young swashbucklers of the Early Victorian period carried on their militant journalism. A good example is a skirmish between the elder aBeckett, rather mercilessly chaffed the Duke of Gloucester and Colonel Higgins in "Figaro in London" and now the Colonel and the youthful editor came to terms, told on p. 44, et seq. It is well worth reading, though too long to quote. And that they had the good sense to poke fun at themselves, as well as others, when occasion served, is pleasantly evidenced by the following authentic history of the writing of his first play together with the amusing prophecy, happily not to be fulfilled, inserted in "Figaro" by the elder aBeckett :—

"A new farce from our pen will have been produced here the Fitzroy before this number gets into the nation's handst hough we go to press too early for the purpose of supplying the whole world to know what reception it will experience. It is called "The King Incog," and anticipating a failure, we will be beforehand with our apology. The following history of the thing must be the excuse for its errors :—

Commenced on Friday	Rehearsed on Wednesday
Finished on Saturday	Acted on Thursday
Copied by Monday	(and, for what we know)
Parts distributed on Tuesday,	Dead and d——d by Friday

which is about as concise a record as we are able to give of it."

The chapters entitled "My experience of the Punch Table," Twenty-five years at the Table, and 'Memories of Bouverie-street and Elsewhere,' are full of entertaining matters.

We cannot, of course, refer to a tithe of the subjects touched upon in these pages. Certainly these are treated of more suggestively than explicitly, but they are quite worthy of consideration. It is for this reason that we the more regret the blemishes to which we have felt bound to refer, for they distract and irritate and withdraw attention from much that is of very real value. We trust that the "next edition" to which Mr. a Beckett looks forward will not be issued without drastic revision. Otherwise the "gentle reader," from whom he appeals, can, we fear, be hardly counted upon for effective support. He boasts in the last chapter but one that he "knocked off the present volume within the space of little more than a fortnight." He is too old a hand not to know that easy writing makes difficult reading.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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BRIDGE—A SUGGESTION.

IT may seem ridiculous, in the eyes of the bridge maniac, to speak lightly of the decline and fall of this admirable and fascinating game. Yet it will not last for ever. It may not be moribund as yet, but some day it will inevitably pass away before some victorious successor, and a few old fogies in an obscure corner of the card-room will alone be left to abuse each other for impossible declarations. Games of skill pursue the world over, much the same course. At first, they attract the attention of that vast floating population that has attempted other games and failed to hold its own. They flit eagerly to something new as moths on a summer evening make head long for the flare of a candle. To bridge they came in their thousands—all who had tried the older game, and found themselves edged out by superior talent. Whist had grown too difficult ; there was too much to remember—too many conventional leads to be borne in mind—too much recrimination for forgetfulness on the part of elderly and crusty partners. Bridge afforded an opportunity for a fair start—on equal terms. The old conventions were overthrown, and new ones had not arisen to take their place. Thus they would arise, sooner or later, as is of course obvious enough. It is plain now that in a few years the new game will be as fettered with these bylaws (generally the fruit of American inventiveness) as the old. Then the unskilful will be driven to be forced to new pastures, and bridge shall find its successor.

The weak point in the game some are beginning to say already, lies in the "no trumps" declaration. It was well enough in the early days, when players had not learned how to play it, but it palters no trumps, as a rule, with but a moderate hand. But now the lesson is learned by most, and taken to heart ; and in consequence you may see players, especially when they have profited by one or two initial successes), declaring again and again with wearisome iteration, and (what is worse) bringing it off every time. Now, a no-trump game is pleasant by way of variety, but nothing but no-trump games becomes monotonous. There cannot be the same scope for skilful play as when some suit is declared : the dealer has matters too much his own way. Upon this rock bridge may split, and let in the older game once more—to the delight of its few faithful votaries.

When whist does return to us, it might be worth while to consider whether it would not be well to make a subtle combination of the two games. The mention of such a possibility will, no doubt, seem to many rank blasphemy, but I am inclined to believe a few judicious alterations might restore to the older game its vanished popularity. Why should there not be an occasional compulsory "no trumps" declaration at whist ? I cheerfully present my scheme to the authorities, or to any who may like to try a new variation of the game. Let us say that whenever an honour is turned up by the dealer, the rule should be for that hand to be played like a "no trumps" hand at bridge. I hereby give leave to all and sundry to use this game without fee or license, and to call it by any name they choose. There would of course, be no "dummy"—and this, I think, would add considerably to the interest of playing a no trump hand. At all events, when whisky reasserts its ancient influence, let this variant have a trial. It would be a pity not to preserve a feature or two of a game once so popular as bridge.—E. H. L. W. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

A SNAP-SHOT IN CENTRAL INDIA.

BUFFALO TOWN.

In the heart of rural India, far removed from railway, or even Government road, their lies a beautiful little plateau on the western slopes of one of the forest-clad ranges of Central India, some 1,500 feet above sea-level. Approaching from the west, the traveller emerges from the teakwood jungle of the hills, home of tiger, bear, elk, deer, ape, peacock and the aboriginal Kurku, upon a cultivated plain dotted with villages, which are, however, not easily discerned by the unaccustomed eye, so wrapped are they in foliage. From the vantage point of a slight rise, at least ten could be counted within a radius of three miles, the centre one a straggling village of about a thousand inhabitants, almost deserted—a town in these remote parts, while others are tiny clusters of huts sheltering not more than half a dozen families.

It is by sundown (so writes the Rev. Eric Lewis in the "Empire Review") when the herds are returning from their daily graze in the long grass of the jungle, clouds of dust will be marking their track along every approach to the village, as one long stream of cattle, buffaloes, goats and sheep wind homeward, accompanied by the shrill cries of the urchins who tend them. Bred to the work are they from early childhood, and herding cattle is far more to their mind than the study of the "3 R's" in a government school. Here comes one enjoying a ride, his bare brown heels thumping the bare black side of an old she-buffalo, whose mild white eyes and rolling gait belie the threatening aspect of her wide sweeping horns. For this in the native tongue is "Buffalo-keep," and right well it has earned its name, though alas ! two recent famines have decimated the herds which were once its boast, and many a day must elapse before it can regain its erstwhile prosperity. Just at the entrance to the village, where two main approaches converge—roads I cannot call them, while my horse's hoofs ring over the great slabs of out-cropping basalt that break the monotony of the dusty roadway—under a spreading tamarind tree stands the village "office," an unpresuming wattle and daub structure with thatched roof, flanked by wretched barns for stables.

No sign-post proclaims the nature of the tavern no blaze of light attracts the eye, advertising the wares on sale within, nor are they needed : a powerful, sickly odour, arresting the attention many yards off, proclaims the presence of daru, a native spirit, the manufacture of which is a Government monopoly.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect, Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher are not admitted.
Communication with Tonkin still interrupted,
Cable Nagasaki Fusan interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd Oct 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	4	18 p.m.	18	39
Teheran	23	2	0 p.m.	0	16
Suez	23	3	0 p.m.	0	2

MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN WAR.

Ignorance of the cause and nature of human ailments and of what best to do when attacked by sickness is responsible for greater loss of life, and infinitely more prolonged misery, than the most desolating war that was ever waged. Wars break out, rage fiercely, subside, and there is peace once more in the land ; but everywhere and always there is a proportion of the people who are sick and ailing ; who cannot properly sustain their part in the competition of life, and whose time is passed in suffering pain, from which they perceive no way of escape except by death.

In all ages the wisest and noblest of mankind have exerted their mental power to the utmost to avert, so far as may be, the suffering and wastage of humanity, and they have been rewarded by a large measure of success. The evils we deplore, great as they undoubtedly still are, have been enormously diminished by their efforts. Many modes of treatment formerly in high repute have been proved by modern science to be positively detrimental to patients, while remedies have been discovered of such wonderful efficacy that the cures they work would have been accounted miracles in a darker and more superstitious age. The foremost place among these disease-dispelling life-savers must be given to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. For thirty five years that great remedy has been doing its humane work in all parts of the world. No other medicine is so much esteemed, nor likely to be while people voluntarily write of it in terms such as are employed by Mr. Isaac T. Sihiya, of Engunjini, Sneezewood, P. O., Griqualand East, Cape Colony, who in a letter dated 10th June, 1903, Says : I am convinced that but for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I should not be alive to-day. Some years ago I had a bad fall from my horse, and sustained a great shock. I lay for a long time on the ground helpless, and when assistance arrived it was found that I had severely sprained my spine. After a while I recovered somewhat, and was not greatly troubled by my accident until after I entered upon my present duties as Forest Guard for this district. The work at that time was very hard, the people being unruly and giving much trouble. I had to be on horseback the greater part of every day, and very soon my back began to trouble me again. My kidneys were affected and caused me dreadful pain. Many times I was obliged to dismount from my horse and walk, leading the animal behind me ; for I was not in a position to give up my work. Although I consulted informed me that one of my kidneys had been displaced, and was otherwise injuriously affected. For three years I suffered in this way, and none of the medicines I tried benefitted me in the least. But one day a friend gave me a little book to read, and advised me to try the medicine described therein, which proved to be no other than Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I followed his advice, and to that fact owe the good health I now enjoy. I am confident that I could not have continued much longer to endure the terrible anguish with which I was afflicted before resorting to Seigel's Syrup.

Testimony such as this must convince even the most sceptical ; yet let it not be forgotten that Seigel's Syrup is the unrivalled remedy for indigestion and of the numerous complaints which arise from that malady. As regards my family, writes Mr. C. F. Mormer, of French Hook, Pearl Division, Cape Colony, 16th July, 1903, we keep Seigel's Syrup, as our household doctor. It cured me of liver complaint. I have recommended it to numerous people, and always with satisfactory results.

Humanitarians look forward to a time when disease shall be reduced to its lowest possible limits, and the allies of the best politicians and physicians.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

MR. WILLIAM FAUX, who has just retired from his post as chief of Smith's Library after fifty years' service, gives in the "Book Monthly," the new literary magazine published to-day, some interesting experiences. Women, it seems, are by far the greatest novel-readers and concerning the percentage of fiction read generally Mr. Faux says : I took the figures of a month and I ascertained that of the book read 80 per cent. were fiction. I am inclined, from what I heard to believe that this is about an average figure for libraries throughout England. As you go farther North you find that people read more serious literature than they do in the South. Why it should be so I hardly know, though there are various reasons which suggest themselves, as, for intance, the effect of climate upon the mind—I mean in stimulating it to serious exertion, Literary taste far from being raised by the flood of modern books, has, Mr. Faux believes, deteriorated.

No book which has not quality, originality something to mark it out from the mass of books, can, Mr. Faux asserts, succeed. But, granting meris, he thinks the greatest incentive to the reading of this book or the other is dinner-table talk : When you hear a volume the subject of the conversation, you may be sure it is going to be largely read. I've been reading such-and-such a book, somebody begins. What sort of book is it ? somebody else asks. A capital story ; you should read it, is the advice, and very likly it is taken. Reviews and literary paragraphs have their effect sometimes, but the telling element is the person

"M. A. P." IN THE GREEN ROOM.

"Behold in me a living protest against the hurry of the age?" The words are spoken by Mr. Arthur Bourchier in the character of Augustes Mapes, painter in Mr. H. Hadden Chambers's new comedy, the Golden Silence. Augustus Mapes does everthing slowly—except fall in love. Although an American himself, with a curious habit of describing all things that please him as limits and peaches, he hates America as the stowaway millionaire in The Flood Tide hates canaries (but likes whisky), and decides to become a fixture in England, where his slowness will not be noticed. Yet while in Augustus Mapes we behold a living protest against the hurry of the age, in Mr. Haddon Chambers, who knocked off the play in twenty-one days—a not uncommon period of hard labour—we behold the very opposite. A play in four acts in a space of three weeks is I believe a modern record and the author must be congratulated not only upon its achievement, but also which is more important, upon having given us a play which bears in it no evidence whatever of the lightning method of its execution.

There is something a trifle penny novelettish perhaps, in the idea of a wealthy young lady pretending she has lost her fortune because the poor young sculptor she loves, and who loves her, is too honourable to propose to her. And the same offence, if offence it may be hinted against the magnanimity of the Countess of Arlington in keeping a golden silence about her own love for the sculptor in order that Olivia Mills, the wealthy young lady in question, may not lose the happiness she longs for. But even such ancient devices as these are open to fresh treatment and Mr. Haddon Chambers has taken the very fullest advantage of the opening. The story of the elder woman's sacrifice and silence is most admirably told and the character-drawing is throughout so finely finished that the tale of the author's twenty-one days' hard labour seems almost incredible.

Everybody in the cast at the Garrick is splendidly served, and gives splendid service in return. Miss Violet Vanbrugh, as the Countess of Arlington, has never acted so well before and most of the first-night critics, professional and otherwise, agree that her abilities had never before been given so grand a chance of exploitation. Her parting with the man she loves under the painful pretence that he no longer has a place in her heart, is something more than the finest thing Miss Vanbrugh has ever done. It is one of the finest things the stage has ever seen. Her husband, Mr. Arthur Bourchier has an excellent part in the slow-going American painter, Mapes, and although his voice occasionally drops into a silence that is not golden, he scores greatly by the ease and finish of his acting. That clever little actress, Miss Jessie Bateman, looking just the sweetest thing that ever happened, has come to the front with a bound by virtue of her fresh and beautiful impersonation of the girl, Olivia Mills; and Mr. Frank Mills as the rising young sculptor on whose account one woman pretends she has no love and another no money is strikingly good thoughout a long and very difficult task. But one of the good things of the Golden Silence that will be "talked about as much as any other is Mr. Kennet Douglas's Sir Charles Walford, Bart, a young gentleman who gets engaged to a music hall artiste, Birdie Fotheringham, and nervously announces the news to his aristocratic mother through the telephone.

Mr. Haddon Chambers holds the time record in the matter of writing a four act comedy, but Sir Frank Burnand is at the top of all dramatic authors as a lightning producer of one-act travesty. The editor of "Punch" told me once an interesting story of the birth of Diplomacy, his famous travesty of the Clement Scott—B. C. Stephenson play, Diplomacy. He went to the St. James's to see Diplomacy in just the ordinary way, with as little idea of writing a burlesque of it as of turning it into grand opera. but on his walk home from the theatre to Bedford Square it occurred to him that Diplomacy lent itself admirably to burlesque treatment and so, when he had had some supper, he went to his study and set to work. By nine o'clock in the morning the scrip, lyrics and all, was in the hands of the Strand Theatre's chef d'orchestre, and in a few days all London was talking of Burnand's Diplunacy and Miss Lottie Venne's marvellous imitation of Mrs. Kendal. Sir Frank had written the whole thing inside six hours.

The many admirers of Miss Topsy Sinden and her most graceful dancing will regret to hear that she is still suffering from the strain she gave her body while dancing at Daly's Theatre, and is unable to leave her bed. The mischief was done early in August, but Miss Sinden, feeling scarcely any the worse for it at the time did not take immediate rest. Her devoted father, however, writes to me that the conditon of London's favourite little dancer is certainly improving, and that he hopes (as I'm sure many beside will hope) she will soon be strong enough to go into the country for a completely peaceful holiday. There are few young ladies on the stage who can dance so cleverly and so lightly (that is the word for her dancing) than Miss Topsy Sinden, and while she suffers the stage suffers.

Grave hurt has been done to the dramatic reputation of the horse, Million, which dropped the Bury-Bolingbroke to "England's ground" on the first night of Richard II. at His Majesty's, by the publication of misleading reports concerning its performance on that occasion. It has been suggested in the Press (and I fear I am one of its guilty representatives in this matter) that Million purposely threw its rider to the sweet soil of Coventry, with the view, prompted by professional jealousy of Queenie, of spoiling his exit or taking the wind out of his—sails. But this it seems, is a most unjust insinuation and I am asked, on Million's behalf to discredit it publicly and to explain that the noble Henry of Hereford, handling the crib-bit somewhat heavily failed to sit well back in the saddle when Million objected and himself brought about the accident by manœuvring to recover a shifted balance by hauling at the reins. Million has been on the stage eleven years, having made its debut in Autumn drama at Drury Lane when it was six years old, and is greatly respected in the profession.

Referring to Mr. Asche's sensational equestrian feat in last week's "M. A. P.," I spoke of the actor having been treated somewhat unceremoniously at rehearsals of Richard II. by a certain large mare in a white or light grey coat, and gave it out that it was in consequence of his misunderstanding with this animal that he decided to ride Million on the next night. This statement, I regret to say, caused suspicion to fall upon a celebrated four footed actress named Queenie, a white mare whose conduct on the stage has always been exemplary, and who is so firm on her legs that at the revival of The Merry Wives of Windsor at His Majesty's, she successfully supported Mr. Beerbohm Tree's Falstaff. My remarks were not intended to allude to Queenie. I know her to be one of the quietest mares on the stage, and to be much sought after by the graspers of manes and gropers for stirrups of the theatical profession. Queenie, moreover, has for the last two months or so been on tour with the St. James's Theatre company sharing with Mr. George Alexander the heavy reponsibilities of the part of Villon in If I Were King, who carried the same weight in the original production at the St. James's and figured with Mr. George Alexander during the London run of the piece, on a Buchel poster.

In the columns of the "Referee" and the "Daily Mail" prominence has lately been given to an article in "Fashion" dealing with Actors and their Gaiters. It is said in this article that the majority of actors who affect the riding get up either for the dramatic purposes of the piece or for the sake of variety, invariably exhibit two conspicuous faults in the direction of their leg-gear, which is always too new-looking and, when spotted with counterfeit mud, always spotted in the wrong place. After a slap at Mr. Tom Terriss and his bright yellow polo boots in a musical comedy lately removed from the Lyric and a dig at Mr. H Reeves-Smith and his inartistically soiled riding gaiters in The Climbers at the Comedy, the writer says:—Mr. Leonard Boyne, of course never makes any mistake about his riding leg-gear, because he is a horseman, and knows; and the same may be said of just a few more actors—and just a few only.

I think I can name some of the few. There's Mr. Fitzroy Morgan for a certainty, the clever comedian in Mr. Royston Keith's successful farce, Aubrey's Sister, Mr. Morgan, who will be remembered for his smooth and easy acting in chappie parts at the Avenue, and for his smooth and easy riding in Tally-Ho at the Hippodrome, is always right about his riding gaiters or boots, because he is a horseman, and he knows. Mr. Beerbohm Tree, in and as Captain Swift, wore brown top boots, which, by their well seasoned look, were probably in the habit of accompanying the actor in his morning shake-up in the Row. Mr. George Alexander, who, when in London is one of the earliest gallopers on the Hyde Park course, is always very careful to wear on the stage riding boots or gaiters which do not look as if they had come fresh from a new stock at the theatrical costumier's; and as the racing Lord Sutton in The Flood Tide, Mr. John Tresahar, wearing cord breeches strapped in the grip with buckskin, and tight-fitting box-cloth gaiters, shows that if he is not an owner of race horses himself, he at all events has observed what such a man usually wears when hanging about the course at training time.

The testimonial matinee to be given to Mr. John Billington at the Haymarket Theatre on October 6th will be one of the biggest entertainments of its kind ever known. Sir Henry Irving, supported by Mr. Lionel Belmore and Mr. and Mrs Lawrence Irving (Miss Mabel Hackner), has promised to contribute his beautiful Performance of old Corporal Brewster in Sir Conan Doyle's Waterloo; Mr. John Hare will play A Quiet Rubber with Mr. Charles Groves and Mr. Ivo Dawson, Mr. Cyril Maude will present a new one-act play by Mr. W. W Jacobs and Mr. Louis N. Parker entitled. The Monkey's Paw, having Miss Lena Ashwell for his leading lady; Sir Charles Wyndham will appear with Miss Mary Moore in an act from one of the favourite pieces of his repertoire (probably Rosemary) and Mr. Beerbohm Tree, supported by Mr. Robb Harwood, Miss Lily Hanbury and other actors and actresses who appeared in Mr. Clyde Fitch's various comedy at His Majesty's last year, will repeat his impersonation of Count D'as that gorgeous gentleman is seen in the first act of The Last of the Dandies.

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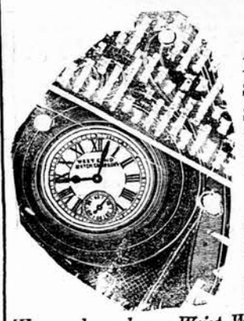

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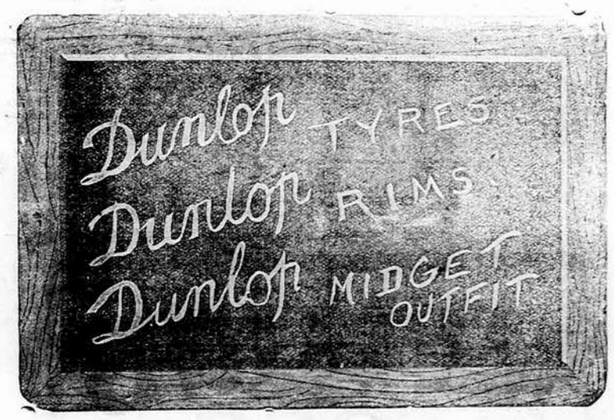

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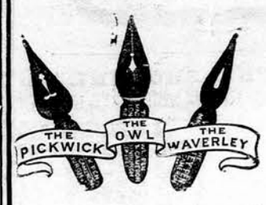

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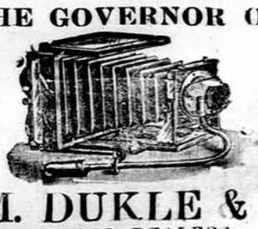

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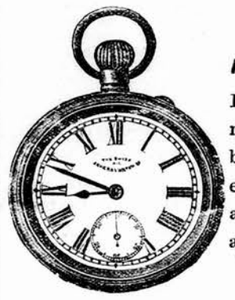

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